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LATIN GRAMMAR:

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OF

CLASSICAL INSTRUCTION.

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1827.

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P R E F A C E.

INTRODUCTIONS to the Latin language already before the Public are so numerous, that, on making an addition to that number, a few words in explanation appear necessary; to state the grounds on which a further publication seemed not wholly superfluous, and to point out the chief particulars wherein the present little volume differs from most other elementary works on the same subject. If it is desirable in general to combine, as far as possible, theory with practice, or, in other words, to conciliate the observance, and enforce the execution, of laws acknowledged to be well devised,—it follows that any system of education, which greatly disregards this principle of adaptation, is materially defective either in mass or in detail. To apply this general observation to a specific branch of study, it seems a reasonable objection to most Latin Grammars now in use, that they do, in great measure, separate the departments of Rule and Application; and, consequently, such works, whatever be their intrinsic merit, tend to disgust the young learner by the abstract and irrelevant nature of their forms. It is not that the rules of grammar are wholly unexemplified, but that the examples are generally

drawn from authors, with which the younger student is perfectly unacquainted. He, consequently, takes but little interest in analysis of the inflection or construction of their parts and combinations. The work is considered as a distinct body of learning, without further reference being intended; and when its laws are enforced in travelling through the varied regions of classic literature, the volume is rather dreaded as a penal code, whose edicts are oppressively severe, than sought as an intelligent companion to direct the course and illustrate the beauties of the way.

Another objection, that occurs to the most received short grammar of the present day, rests on an equally broad principle, almost amounting to a truism—that to propose, as a mean for attaining any end, the very object whose pursuit confessedly requires aid, is in fact to deny assistance altogether. That this is, in some degree, the sort of mean presented by the Eton Latin Grammar for acquiring the language, must be allowed by any one who considers the language in which the greater part of it is given. No sooner is the young learner conducted through the English Accidence, than an entirely new part is imposed for his performance, without any regard to opportunities of preparation. He is required to *construe* the first Rule of *Construction*, which subject he must be supposed, from all before learnt, to understand about as well as he does *Sanscrit*. It may be said that this defect is remedied, in some measure, by the English Translation appended to the volume; and that this construing is itself the much desired practice: But why, by this confusion of *means* and *end*, increase at all the difficulty of progress? Is the subject of Grammatical Construction of itself so attractive to the youthful mind, that the pupil will devour these rules with unprovoked avidity and relish? Or is the language of these rules the

purest model that can possibly be found to mould and to refine this innate classic taste? He *cannot* feel an interest in one of these *forms* before his mind is stored with *matter* fit to be conformed: And it is of serious importance that this matter should not only be purely classical, but internally attractive in its nature.

It is not intended to disparage the Grammar now commonly distinguished by the epithet of "Eton." On the contrary, we thankfully acknowledge our obligation to its Original Authors; and only lament that, from particular *circumstances* in its production, it has not been always of that use, for which it is *essentially* adapted. A short detail of the history of its gradual assumption of its present form will fully explain its incongruities.

It should be premised that this Grammar was originally compiled for the use of *St. Paul's* School, of which DEAN COLET was the Founder, and WILLIAM LILY the first Master. This original, though now very rare, and scarcely known to exist, except as the foundation of our modern grammars, was a notable production in its day: Cardinal Wolsey recommended it by a Latin Preface,* in which a course of Classical Instruction was prescribed to all other Seminaries, and its use was enjoined "in every School throughout the whole kingdom." Supported by such powerful patronage, as well as by its own unquestionable merits, we cannot be surprised at its extensive circulation, and adoption as a standard Introduction to the Latin Language. Accordingly,

* A Translation of this famous Preface, in the form of a Letter, will be given in the separate Essay; wherein we intend more fully to develop the details of our Plan, showing the relative importance of its parts, with quotations of high authorities for their adoption.

we find, it was frequently reprinted, editions being quoted of 1510, 13, 20, 28, 30, 34, 37 : The copy which we have consulted is dated Antwerp, 1530.

This early compilation, however different it may now appear in the editions commonly known by the name of *Lily, Ward's Lily, Eton, &c.* was at first as brief and simple as the present Publication, of which we acknowledge it the model. Colet's "Introduction to the Eight Parts of Speech" was comprised in fifty, and Lily's "Rudiments of Grammar," or *Rules of Syntax*, in twelve pages, 12mo. ; both were composed in English, and the Examples were all translated : four pages more were occupied by Lily's *Carmen Monitorium*, four by the *Heteroclites*, and two and a half by *Regulæ Versificales* ; so that the whole Grammar consisted of not more than seventy-three pages.

To account for the enlarged form and altered language in which the matter of the same has since appeared, we may add the following particulars. With a view to supply a more complete manual for advanced students, *Lily* soon after composed a Grammar in *Latin*, in which he was assisted by *Dean Colet* and *Erasmus*. This work, first published in 4to. was at a later period printed in 12mo., and bound up with the former English work. In this combined form, however, the original destination of each part was unhappily forgotten, in so far that the whole was not adapted either for the novice or the scholar. As a simple elementary book, its use was subsequently found to involve such serious inconvenience, that, for the relief of both Master and Pupil, *William Haine* was induced to publish, annexed to the Grammar, his "*Syntaxis, &c. construed.*" This addition much increased the value of the volume to younger learners, as making it accessible to all without the constant assistance of oral interpretation : and

the *Eton* editors, who performed the last operation on this unfortunate subject, by modernizing the language and reducing the two grammars into one, still further improved the whole in point of neatness and compactness, if not in general usefulness. They connected with the English Introduction those parts of the Latin work which were properly additional, retaining the Latin Syntax as the more complete, and preserving with these, as a necessary appendage, Haïne's interverbal translation.

Such being the history of the successive changes of this noted little work, we conceive that no further apology is necessary, either for its manifest defects, or for an anxious endeavour on our part to supply for them, in some degree, a remedy. The mere statement of objections to that Grammar in its present form, which we made at the commencement, almost supersedes the necessity of detailing those particulars wherein we differ therefrom in plan and execution. We have, of course, endeavoured in this volume to obviate the difficulties which *there* appear gratuitous and unreasonable. A few particulars, however, it may be proper to specify more distinctly respecting both the ACCIDENCE and SYNTAX.

Conformably to the plan of the *original* work, we have given the whole of the Instruction in the *English* language, and with as much brevity as seemed consistent with perspicuity. With regard to particular parts in their order—our arrangement of the *Declensions* * and *Conjuga-*

* Should the account of *Genders of Nouns* (page 4) be thought not sufficiently explicit, suppose this *Note* subjoined for their further illustration :

The epithets, *Common* and *Epicene* (from the Greek *ἐπίκοινος*) are almost identical ; but in the language of grammar, the three classes may be

tions,* we would hope, is an improvement on the plan pursued in other grammars: the enumeration of *Adverbs* and *Prepositions* is also more complete than usual, and each word, according to Dean Colet's practice, is exemplified by some classical phrase, with a view to impress upon the memory its sense and application.

It will be seen that the *enunciations* of the Rules of *SYNTAX* have been taken with little variation from the *Eton Grammar*; to which some *Remarks* have been occasionally subjoined, whenever the obscurity, narrowness, or latitude, of the matter of the text appeared to require illustration, extension, or qualification. The same arrangement has likewise been adopted in this part—beginning with the *Three ConCORDS*, and thence proceeding in order with the construction of *Substantives*, *Adjectives*, *Pronouns*, *Verbs*, *Participles*, *Adverbs*, *Conjunctions*, *Prepositions*, and *Interjections*.

thus distinguished: the first (*common*) is applied to nouns which vary their gender according to the sex which is intended; the second (*doubtful*) to those nouns which may be used indifferently in either gender, including both sexes under one uncertain form; the third (*epicene*) to those nouns which can be only used in *one* gender, including however both sexes under this one determinate form.

* *Observe*.—The past form of the Potential and Subjunctive Mood (page 23) is designated "*Past and Future*." The expression of "*Future*" should be erased, as redundant; for the subjunctive mood in Latin has no simple *future* form in the same sense as the indicative, its nearest expression being a combination of the future participle with the present subjunctive of the verb substantive. Both the *present* and *past* forms, however, are often impliedly *future* with respect to some *other* action (denoted by a previous independent verb) the time of which action is intended by the expressed terms *present* and *past* in this mood, as we have observed in treating of the Moods and Tenses,

On the principle of showing the application of each Rule by quotations from familiar works, without fatiguing the attention with a multitude of *formulae* before the proper occasion for practice, the Examples have been drawn exclusively from the two accompanying publications; viz. THE FIRST BOOK OF VIRGIL'S *ÆNEID*, and CÆSAR'S ACCOUNT OF HIS BRITISH EXPEDITION, &c.

The chief advantages presumed to be derivable from this method are — the inducement of a habit of referring to some general Rule each form of expression presented in the course of reading any Author; and the direction of the young learner's attention, in the first place, to those leading Rules of Construction which are most frequently in requisition. To supply, however, for the more excursive student, the deficiency of illustration necessarily arising from the limited range assumed, an Example from the Eton Grammar will be found below, corresponding in its number to each Rule. To this translated sentence, constantly subjoined, the Reader should *immediately* refer from the number, as the first Example of the Rule above — in order to separate distinctly the Rules which could not be exemplified from the Parts of our Latin Series already published. With regard to the untranslated Examples above, the Student is supposed to be perfectly familiar with the two little works whence they are drawn; on which consideration, a repetition of their English version would seem entirely superfluous. It is not intended that all these Latin Sentences should be *learnt by heart*; as the purpose will be fully answered, if the pupil be required to point out the particular word or phrase in each, which exemplifies the Rule to which it belongs. The same observation may be applied to some other parts of this little Grammar: but it cannot be too forcibly impressed, that the trouble which is

taken, in early committing to memory the leading formulæ of Inflection and Construction, will be amply repaid by the increased facility of progress in the language, and will save a tenfold trouble in the later stages of its acquirement.

We have not thought it necessary to include in this volume any distinct notice of a subject, usually considered an essential department of Grammar, and denominated *PROSODY*. In our system we do not recommend the very early exercise of Original Versification, providing for the proper pronunciation of the verses of the Latin Poets admitted into the Series, by constant denotation of the quantity of doubtful syllables.* Should it hereafter be considered desirable to enlarge the work, this part can be easily appended to the present publication : in the mean time this little volume may tend to throw some light upon the principle on which will be conducted the System of Classical Instruction here proposed ; a system which professes but little variation from the primitive mode of Scholastic Instruction in England, as resting on authorities too mighty to encourage an attempt at innovation.

Sept. 10, 1827.

* A few general Rules of *Prosody* will be found inserted in the Introduction to the *PARSING LESSONS* ; to which part has also been appended a *Single* version of *The First Book of the Æneid*, — adapted to the *Syntax*, and partially differing from the first Edition of the *Interlinear Translation*.

A SHORT LATIN GRAMMAR.

PRONUNCIATION.

THE letters are the same as in the English language with the omission of *w* ; and are pronounced the same : except that *c* is always hard (or like *k*) before *h* ; *as* final is sounded as in *as-sassin* ; *es* final like *ese* ; *is* final like *iss* ; and *os* final, in accusatives plural, like *oce*.

K, Y, Z, are found only in words originally Greek.

Qu is pronounced like *kw*, as in English.

Every word contains as many syllables as vowels, unless the latter are diphthongs ; in this respect differing from the English ; thus the word *miles* in Latin is pronounced *mi-les* (a soldier).

Au, *ae*, *oe*, are always diphthongs, except in words originally Greek. *Au* is sounded as in *bauble*, *æ* and *œ* like *e*.

Eu, *ei*, *ui*, are diphthongs in the following words ; *ceu*, *neu*, *seu*, *heu*, *heus*, *neutiquam*, *neuter*, (in all which *eu* is sounded as in the English word *neuter* ;) *hei*, *eia*, *huic*, *cui* ; where *ei* and *ui* have the sound of *i* in *shine*.

Vowels are denoted long or short by these signs — *u*

Vowels are considered long before two consonants, or before the double letters *j*, *x*, *z* ; as *ārma*, *amāzon*.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH

Are Eight;—1. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle; *declined*:
2. Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection, *undeclined*.

A NOUN is a name (from *nomen*, a name).

Nouns are either *Substantive* or *Adjective*.

A Noun SUBSTANTIVE (from *substo*, to stand up) is a name which *standing by itself*, is sufficient to designate some person, place, or thing: as *Johannes*, John; *Londinum*, London; *Homo*, a Man; *Liber*, a Book; *Aër*, the Air; *Mens*, the Mind; *Amor*, Love.

Obs.—Nouns peculiar to persons and places are called *proper names*; as John, London: the rest are called *common*.

A Noun ADJECTIVE (from *adjicio*, *adjectum*, to cast to) is a name which requires to be *added* to a noun substantive before it can be understood of any person or thing: as *bonus*, good; *magnus*, large; which words require to be joined to *man*, *book*, &c. in order to be understood of any person or thing.

Nouns Substantive have two numbers; the SINGULAR and the PLURAL, and each number has SIX CASES: the *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative*.

The NOMINATIVE case (from *nomino*, *nominātum*, to name) is that form of the noun which simply declares the name of a person or thing: as *musa*, a song.

The GENITIVE case (from *gigno*, *genitum*, to produce) is the form of that noun when any thing is engendered by it, or belongs to it: as *musæ*, of a song.

The DATIVE case (from *do*, *datum*, to give) is the form of that noun when any thing is given to it: as *musæ*, to a song.

The ACCUSATIVE case (from *accūso*, *accusātum*, to accuse) is the form of that noun when it is in any sense the object of an Active Verb: as *disco musam*, I learn the song.

The VOCATIVE case (from *voco*, *vocātum*, to call) is the form of that noun when it is invoked or addressed; as *O musa*, *O* song.

The ABLATIVE case (from *abfero*, *ablātum*, to take away) is the form of that noun when any thing is taken away from it, or done by its instrumentality: as *musā*, from, with, or by a song.

Note. — As the Vocative has no influence over other words, and, except in the Second Declension, is the same as the nominative, its distinct specification will be omitted in the following tables.

* * The early Greek grammarians taught that all language consisted of *Nouns*, *Verbs*, and *Conjunctions*; that in verbs lay the force of speech, in nouns its matter (the one being what we ourselves say, the other what we speak about), and that by the means of conjunctions these were linked together. After a little while the philosophers, and the Stoics in particular, increased the number of the parts of speech, adding to conjunctions, first, *Articles*; next, *Prepositions*; then the distinction of *Nouns*; afterwards the *Pronoun*; then the *Participle*; and lastly, *Adverbs*. As the Latin language does not recognize the article, *Interjections* were made a separate class by the Roman grammarians, who thus completed the Eight Parts of Speech.—See QUINTILIAN, lib. i. cap. 4.

Of equal antiquity and authority are the *Names of Cases*: these we have endeavoured to explain, and not to define in philosophical terms as is usually done. The meaning of the name may not extend to every sense in which the case is employed, but it applies to one of the principal: the Genitive, for instance, includes the idea of *Possession* in that of *Production*. Quintilian, speaking of the Ablative, says, that in the sense of *percussus hastā*, stricken with a spear, the Latin noun seems to require a seventh case: the name is unquestionably defective here; yet the sense is provided for in our language by the introduction of *with* and *by*, as signs of this case. But the description of the various powers of the cases more properly belongs to the Syntax.

THE GENDERS OF NOUNS

Are Three ; *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*, which third is attributed to nouns *neither* masculine nor feminine.

Some nouns are called *common* : these are both masculine and feminine : as *parens*, mas. and fem. *a parent*, (father or mother).

Some are called doubtful, as *anguis*, mas. or fem. *a snake*, (*either* male or female).

Some nouns are also called *epicene*, that is, when under one gender both sexes are signified : as *passer*, mas. *a sparrow* ; *aquila*, fem. *an eagle* ; (each meaning *both* male and female).

DECLENSION OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

There are five Declensions, distinguished by the ending of the *genitive case singular*.

1	2	3	4	5
æ,	i,	is,	ûs,	ei.

FIRST DECLENSION.

æ.

Musa, æ, fem. *a song*.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
<i>Nom.</i>	Mus-a,	<i>a song</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	Mus-æ,	<i>songs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Mus-æ,	<i>of a song</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	Mus-ārum,	<i>of songs</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Mus-æ,	<i>to a song</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	Mus-is,	<i>to songs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Mus-am,	<i>a song</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	Mus-as,	<i>songs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Mus-â,	<i>by a song</i>	<i>Abl.</i>	Mus-is,	<i>by songs</i>

SECOND DECLENSION.

i.

1. Magister, ri, mas. *a master.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Magist-er, <i>a master</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	Magist-ri, <i>masters</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Magist-ri, <i>of a master</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	Magist-rōrum, <i>of mast.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Magist-ro, <i>to a master</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	Magist-ris, <i>to masters</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Magist-rum, <i>a master</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	Magist-ros, <i>masters</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Magist-ro, <i>by a master</i>	<i>Abl.</i>	Magist-ris, <i>by masters</i>

2. Dominus, i, mas. *a lord.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Domin-us, <i>a lord</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	Domin-i, <i>lords</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Domin-i, <i>of a lord</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	Domin-ōrum, <i>of lords</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Domin-o, <i>to a lord</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	Domin-is, <i>to lords</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Domin-um, <i>a lord</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	Domin-os, <i>lords</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Domin-o, <i>by lord</i>	<i>Abl.</i>	Domin-is, <i>by lords</i>

3. Regnum, i, neut. *a kingdom.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Regn-um, <i>a kingdom</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	Regn-a, <i>kingdoms</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Regn-i, <i>of a kingdom</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	Regn-ōrum, <i>of kingdoms</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Regn-o, <i>to a kingdom</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	Regn-is, <i>to kingdoms</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Regn-um, <i>a kingdom</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	Regn-a, <i>kingdoms</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Regn-o, <i>by a kingdom</i>	<i>Abl.</i>	Regn-is, <i>by kingdoms</i>

Observe — The Vocative Singular of all nouns in *us*, (except *Deus*) ends in *e*, as *Domine*; and the Vocative of nouns in *ius* ends in *i*, as nom. *filius*, voc. *fili*.

Note also — That Nouns whose nominatives singular end in *a* are generally feminine; those in *er* and *us*, masculine; and all in *um* neuter: which last make the nominative and accusative cases in each number alike, those cases in the plural ending in *a*.

THIRD DECLENSION.

is.

1. Nubes, is, fem. *a cloud.*

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
<i>Nom.</i>	Nub-es,	<i>a cloud</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	Nub-es,	<i>clouds</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Nub-is,	<i>of a cloud</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	Nub-ium,	<i>of clouds</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Nub-i,	<i>to a cloud</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	Nub-ibus,	<i>to clouds</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Nub-em,	<i>a cloud</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	Nub-es,	<i>clouds</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Nub-e,	<i>by a cloud</i>	<i>Abl.</i>	Nub-ibus,	<i>by clouds</i>

2. Lapis, idis, mas. *a stone.*

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
<i>Nom.</i>	Lap-is,	<i>a stone</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	Lap-idis,	<i>stones</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Lap-idis,	<i>of a stone</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	Lap-idum,	<i>of stones</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Lap-idi,	<i>to a stone</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	Lap-idibus,	<i>to stones</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Lap-idem,	<i>a stone</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	Lap-idis,	<i>stones</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Lap-ide,	<i>by a stone</i>	<i>Abl.</i>	Lap-idibus,	<i>by stones</i>

3. Opus, eris, neut. *a work.*

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
<i>Nom.</i>	Op-us,	<i>a work</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	Op-era,	<i>works</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Op-eris,	<i>of a work</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	Op-erum,	<i>of works</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Op-eri,	<i>to a work</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	Op-eribus,	<i>to works</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Op-us,	<i>a work</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	Op-era,	<i>works</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Op-ere,	<i>by a work</i>	<i>Abl.</i>	Op-eribus,	<i>by works</i>

4. Parens, tis, com. *a parent.*

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
<i>Nom.</i>	Par-ens,	<i>a parent</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	Par-entes,	<i>parents</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Par-entis,	<i>of a parent</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	Par-entum,	<i>of parents</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Par-enti,	<i>to a parent</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	Par-entibus,	<i>to parents</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Par-entem,	<i>a parent</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	Par-entes,	<i>parents</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Par-ente,	<i>by a parent</i>	<i>Abl.</i>	Par-entibus,	<i>by parents</i>

FOURTH DECLENSION.

ûs.

Gradus, ûs, mas. *a step.*

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Grad-us, <i>a step</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	Grad-us, <i>steps</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Grad-ûs, <i>of a step</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	Grad-uum, <i>of steps</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Grad-ui, <i>to a step</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	Grad-ibus, <i>to steps</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Grad-um, <i>a step</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	Grad-us, <i>steps</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Grad-u, <i>by a step</i>	<i>Abl.</i>	Grad-ibus, <i>by steps</i>

FIFTH DECLENSION.

ei.

Facies, ëi, fem. *a face.*

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Faci-es, <i>a face</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	Faci-es, <i>faces</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Faci-ëi, <i>of a face</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	Faci-ërum, <i>of faces</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Faci-ëi, <i>to a face</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	Faci-ëbus, <i>to faces</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Faci-em, <i>a face</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	Faci-es, <i>faces</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Faci-e, <i>by a face</i>	<i>Abl.</i>	Faci-ëbus, <i>by faces</i>

NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

Adjectives being wholly dependent upon substantives, are always required to be in the same case and number with the substantives which they qualify; for which they are provided with the same quantity and kind of cases, both singular and plural. In addition to this, their terminations are capable of variation, so as to express the different genders also, for it is necessary that they should agree with their substantives in gender as well as in case and number. Thus in the combination, *bonus puer*, a good boy — *puer*, the substantive, being masculine, *bonus* must be the same, and in all its cases it will be declined like *Dominus*, &c. but when the substantive is feminine, as in *bona puella*, a good girl, *bonus* is changed into *bona*, which is declined throughout like *Musa*.

So when the substantive is neuter, as in *bonum opus*, a good work, *bonus* becomes *bonum*, and is then declined like *Regnum*.

Adjectives are divided into two classes : the first, of THREE TERMINATIONS, corresponds to the masculine, feminine, and neuter terminations of the First and Second Declension of Substantives, as *Dominus* or *Magister*, *Musa*, and *Regnum* : the second, of TWO TERMINATIONS, corresponds to those of the Third Declension of Substantives ; the former of these two terminations comprising both the masculine and feminine gender, the latter representing the neuter.

I.

ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS.

<i>Mas.</i>			<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>		
1. Bon-us,			a,	um, good.		
<i>Sing.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>		
M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i> Bon-us,	a,	um.		<i>Nom.</i> Bon-i,	æ,	a
<i>Gen.</i> Bon-i,	æ,	i		<i>Gen.</i> Bon-ōrum,	ārum,	ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Bon-o,	æ,	o		<i>Dat.</i> Bon-is,	is,	is
<i>Acc.</i> Bon-um,	am,	um		<i>Acc.</i> Bon-os,	as,	a
<i>Abl.</i> Bon-o,	â,	o		<i>Abl.</i> Bon-is,	is,	is

2. Ten-er, era, erum, tender.

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
M.	F.	N.			
<i>Nom.</i> Tener,	era,	erum	<i>Nom.</i> Ten-eri,	eræ,	era
<i>Gen.</i> Ten-eri,	eræ,	eri	<i>Gen.</i> Ten-erōrum,	ārum,	ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Ten-ero,	eræ,	ero	<i>Dat.</i> Ten-eris	eris,	eris
<i>Acc.</i> Ten-erum,	eram,	erum	<i>Acc.</i> Ten-eros,	eras,	era
<i>Abl.</i> Ten-ero,	erâ,	ero	<i>Abl.</i> Ten-eris	eris,	eris

Many adjectives in *er* lose the *e* in their declension, as *niger*, *nigra*, *nigrum*.

Note. — *Unus*, one ; *solus*, alone ; *totus*, the whole ; *nullus*, no one ; *alter*, the other ; *uter*, whether of the two, will be found under the head of Pronouns Adjective, their genitives and datives ending in one termination only.

II.

ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

1. { *Mas. & Fem.* Tristis } *is, sad.*
 Neut. Triste }

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Trist-is, trist-e	<i>Nom.</i> Trist-es, trist-ia
<i>Gen.</i> Trist-is	<i>Gen.</i> Trist-ium
<i>Dat.</i> Trist-i	<i>Dat.</i> Trist-ibus
<i>Acc.</i> Trist-em, trist-e	<i>Acc.</i> Trist-es, trist-ia
<i>Abl.</i> Trist-i	<i>Abl.</i> Trist-ibus

2. { *Mas. & Fem.* Melior } *iōris, better.*
 Neut. Melius }

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Mel-iōr, mel-ius	<i>Nom.</i> Mel-iōres, mel-iōra
<i>Gen.</i> Mel-iōris	<i>Gen.</i> Mel-iōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Mel-iōri	<i>Dat.</i> Mel-ioribus
<i>Acc.</i> Mel-iōrem, mel-ius	<i>Acc.</i> Mel-iōres, meliōra
<i>Abl.</i> Mel-iōre, or mel-iōri	<i>Abl.</i> Mel-ioribus

3. *Mas. Fem. Neut.* Felix, *happy.*

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Fel-ix	<i>Nom.</i> Fel-īces, fel-icia
<i>Gen.</i> Fel-īcis	<i>Gen.</i> Fel-icium
<i>Dat.</i> Fel-īci	<i>Dat.</i> Fel-icibus
<i>Acc.</i> Fel-īcem, fel-ix	<i>Acc.</i> Fel-īces, fel-icia
<i>Abl.</i> Fel-īce, or fel-īci	<i>Abl.</i> Fel-icibus

Ambō, both ; and *duo*, two ; are thus declined in the plural number only : —

<i>Nom.</i> Amb-o,	amb-æ,	amb-o,	<i>both.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Amb-ōrum,	amb-ārum,	amb-ōrum,	<i>of both.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Amb-ōbus,	amb-ābus,	amb-ōbus,	<i>to both.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Amb-os,	amb-as,	amb-o,	<i>both.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Amb-ōbus,	amb-ābus,	amb-ōbus,	<i>by both.</i>

Tres, tria, *three*, is declined like *trist-es trist-ia*, in the plural number only.

The following are undeclined:—

Quatuor, *four*; quinque, *five*; sex, *six*; septem, *seven*; octo, *eight*; novem, *nine*; decem, *ten*; undecim, *eleven*; duodecim, *twelve*; tredecim, *thirteen*; quatuordecim, *fourteen*; quindecim, *fifteen*; sexdecim, *sixteen*; septendecim, *seventeen*; octodecim, *eighteen*; novemdecim, *nineteen*; viginti, *twenty*; triginta, *thirty*; quadraginta, *forty*; quinquaginta, *fifty*; sexaginta, *sixty*; septuaginta, *seventy*; octoginta, *eighty*; nonaginta, *ninety*.

Centum, *a hundred*, is undeclined; but its compounds, ducenti, *two hundred*; trecenti, *three hundred*; quadringenti, *four hundred*; quingenti, *five hundred*; sexcenti, *six hundred*; septingenti, *seven hundred*; octingenti, *eight hundred*; noningenti, *nine hundred*; are declined like boni, æ, a, the plural of bonus. Mille, *a thousand*, is undeclinable; except in the plural, millia, *thousands*, which is declined like tristia, neut. pl. of tristis.

When numbers are combined, the less precedes, up to centum, *one hundred*, as unus et viginti, *one-and-twenty*. Above centum, the greater number precedes, as centum et unus, *a hundred and one*.

Ordinal numbers, denoting rank, are declined like bonus, a, um; as primus, *first*; secundus, *second*; tertius, *third*; quartus, *fourth*; quintus, *fifth*; sextus, *sixth*; septimus, *seventh*; octāvus, *eighth*; nonus, *ninth*; decimus, *tenth*; undecimus, *eleventh*; duodecimus, *twelfth*; tertius decimus, *thirteenth*; quartus decimus, *fourteenth*; quintus decimus, *fifteenth*; sextus decimus, *sixteenth*; septimus decimus, *seventeenth*; octāvus decimus, *eighteenth*; nonus decimus, *nineteenth*; vicesimus, *twentieth*; tricesimus, *thirtieth*; quadragesimus, *fortieth*; quinquagesimus, *fiftieth*; sexagesimus, *sixtieth*; septuagesimus, *seventieth*; octogesimus, *eightieth*; nonagesimus, *ninetieth*; centesimus, *a hundredth*; ducentesimus, *two-hundredth*; trecentesimus, *three-hundredth*; quadringentesimus, *four-hundredth*; quingentesimus, *five-hundredth*; sexcentesimus, *six-hundredth*; septuagesimus, *seven-hundredth*; octingentesimus, *eight-hundredth*; noningentesimus, *nine-hundredth*; millesimus, *a thousandth*; bis-millesimus, *ter-millesimus*, &c.

RELATION OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three degrees of signification, called the positive, the comparative, and the superlative ; as

Doct-us, *learned* ; doct-ior, *more learned* ; doct-issimus, *most learned*.

Brev-is, *short* ; brev-ior, *shorter* ; brev-issimus, *shortest*.

The regular way of forming the comparative and superlative is, by adding *ior* and *issimus* to the root of the positive.

Adjectives in *er* form the superlative degree by adding *rimus* to the nominative case, as *pulcher*, fair ; *pulcherrimus*, fairest.

The following are irregular in their formation : —

Bonus, <i>good</i>	melior, <i>better</i>	optimus, <i>best</i> .
Malus, <i>bad</i>	pejor, <i>worse</i>	pessimus, <i>worst</i> .
Magnus, <i>great</i>	major, <i>greater</i>	maximus, <i>greatest</i> .
Parvus, <i>little</i>	minor, <i>less</i>	minimus, <i>least</i> .
Multus, <i>much</i>	plus, <i>more</i>	plurimus, <i>most</i> .
Dives, <i>rich</i>	ditior, <i>richer</i>	ditissimus, <i>richest</i> .
Nequam, <i>wicked</i>	nequior, <i>more, &c.</i>	nequissimus, <i>most, &c.</i>
Externus, <i>outward</i>	exterior, <i>more, &c.</i>	extremus, <i>uttermost</i> .
Inferus, <i>low</i>	inferior, <i>lower</i>	infimus or imus, <i>lowest</i> .
Superus, <i>high</i>	superior, <i>higher</i>	supremus or summus, <i>highest</i> .
Intus, <i>inward</i>	interior, <i>more, &c.</i>	intimus, <i>innermost</i> .
Juvenis, <i>young</i>	junior, <i>younger</i> .	
Senex, <i>old</i>	senior, <i>older</i> .	
[Præ, <i>before</i>]	prior, <i>former</i>	primus, <i>first</i> .
[Prope, <i>nigh</i>]	propior, <i>nigher</i>	proximus, <i>nighest</i> .
[Ultra, <i>beyond</i>]	ulterior, <i>further</i>	ultimus, <i>last</i> .
Agilis, <i>nimble</i>	agilior, <i>nimbler</i>	agillimus, <i>nimblest</i> .
Facilis, <i>easy</i>	facilior, <i>easier</i>	facillimus, <i>easiest</i> .
Gracilis, <i>slender</i>	gracilior, <i>slenderer</i>	gracillimus, <i>slenderest</i> .
Humilis, <i>humble</i>	humilior, <i>humbler</i>	humillimus, <i>humblest</i> .
Similis, <i>like</i>	similior, <i>liker</i>	simillimus, <i>likest</i> .

Note. — If a vowel come before *us* in the nominative case of an adjective, the comparative is formed by *magis*, more ; the superlative by *maxime*, most ; as, *magis pius*, more godly ; *maxime pius*, most godly.

PRONOUNS,

(From *pro*, for, and *nomen*, a name), are *substitutes* for nouns : thus *he, she, it*, are substitutes for *man, woman, book, &c.*

PRONOUNS SUBSTANTIVE

Have the same numbers and cases with Nouns Substantive, but they differ from them in having no fixed Gender, and in being unqualified by Adjectives.

There are only three Pronouns Substantive : they are called Pronouns of the *First, Second, and Third Person*, and are thus declined.

FIRST PERSON.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i> Ego,	<i>I</i>	<i>Nom.</i> Nos,	<i>we</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Mei,	<i>of me</i>	<i>Gen.</i> Nostrum or trî,	<i>of us</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Mihi	<i>to me</i>	<i>Dat.</i> Nobis,	<i>to us</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Me,	<i>me</i>	<i>Acc.</i> Nos,	<i>us</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Me,	<i>by me</i>	<i>Abl.</i> Nobis,	<i>by us</i>

SECOND PERSON.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i> Tu,	<i>thou or you</i>	<i>Nom.</i> Vos,	<i>ye, or you</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Tui,	<i>of thee</i>	<i>Gen.</i> Vestrum or trî,	<i>of you</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Tibi,	<i>to thee</i>	<i>Dat.</i> Vobis,	<i>to you</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Te,	<i>thou or you</i>	<i>Acc.</i> Vos,	<i>ye or you</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Te,	<i>by thee</i>	<i>Abl.</i> Vobis,	<i>by you</i>

THIRD PERSON.

Singular and Plural.

<i>Gen.</i> Sui,	<i>of himself, herself, itself or themselves.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Sibi,	<i>to himself, &c.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Se,	<i>himself, &c.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Se,	<i>by himself, &c.</i>

Note. The English Pronouns Substantive, *he, she, it, &c.* are expressed in Latin by the means of Pronouns Adjective.

PRONOUNS ADJECTIVE.

Pronouns Adjective differ from other adjectives in this respect, that their genitive and dative cases singular end each in one termination only, and their Substantives are in general not expressed but understood.

The following words comprise nearly the whole of these adjectives.

M.	F.	N.
1. Hic,	hæc,	hoc, <i>this (person or thing)</i>
2. Ille,	illa,	illud, <i>that</i>
Iste,	ista,	istud, <i>that</i>
3. Ipse,	ipsa,	ipsum, <i>the very, the self-same</i>
4. Is,	ea,	id, <i>this or that, or the same</i>
Idem,	eadem,	idem, <i>the very same</i>
5. Qui,	quæ,	quod, <i>which, what (relative)</i>
Quidam,	quædam,	quoddam, <i>a certain</i>
Quivis,	quævis,	quodvis, <i>any you will</i>
Quilibet,	quælibet,	quodlibet, <i>any you please</i>
Quicunque,	quæcunque,	quodcunque, <i>whatsoever [finite]</i>
6. Quis,	quæ,	quid, <i>what* (interrogative or indefinite)</i>
Aliquis,	aliqua,	aliquid, <i>some one [any one]</i>
Ecquis,	ecqua,	ecquid, <i>who? what? whether any,</i>
Quisque,	quæque,	quodque, <i>each, every</i>
Quisnam,	quænam,	quidnam, <i>what then?</i>
Quisquis,	—	quidquid, <i>whatsoever</i>
Quispiam,	quæpiam,	quodpiam, <i>any one soever</i>
Quisquam,	quæquam,	quidquam, <i>any one</i>
7. Unus,	una,	unum, <i>one</i>
Solus,	sola,	solum, <i>only, sole</i>
Totus,	tota,	totum, <i>the whole, entire</i>
Ullus,	ulla,	ullum, <i>any</i>
Nullus,	nulla,	nullum, <i>no one, no</i>
Alius,	alia,	aliud, <i>another</i>
8. Alter,	altera,	alterum, <i>the other</i>
Uter,	utra,	utrum, <i>either, whichever of the two</i>

* The distinctions in this class of Pronouns depending more on the form, than the matter of the sentence, can scarcely be expressed in single words, and will be better learnt in examples of construction.

Five pronouns adjective, (as they are usually understood) viz. *meus*, my; *tuus*, thy; *suus*, his; *noster*, our; *vester*, your; are declined throughout with three terminations:—*meus*, *mea*, *meum*, &c. like *Bonus* and *Tener*: but note, that *meus* makes *mi*, in the Vocative Case singular, masculine.

With these *five pronouns* adjective, the substantive is usually expressed.

DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS ADJECTIVE.

I.

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>			
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Hic,	hæc,	hoc	<i>Nom.</i>	Hi,	hæc,	hæc
<i>Gen.</i>	Hujus			<i>Gen.</i>	Horum,	harum,	horum
<i>Dat.</i>	Huic			<i>Dat.</i>	His		
<i>Acc.</i>	Hunc,	hanc,	hoc	<i>Acc.</i>	Hos,	has,	hæc
<i>Abl.</i>	Hôc,	hâc,	hôc	<i>Abl.</i>	His		

II.

<i>Sing.</i>				<i>Plur.</i>			
<i>Nom.</i>	Ille,	illa,	illud	<i>Nom.</i>	Illi,	illæ,	illa
<i>Gen.</i>	Illius or illius			<i>Gen.</i>	Illorum,	arum,	orum
<i>Dat.</i>	Illi			<i>Dat.</i>	Illis		
<i>Acc.</i>	Illum,	illam,	illud	<i>Acc.</i>	Illos,	illas,	illa
<i>Abl.</i>	Illo,	illâ,	illo	<i>Abl.</i>	Illis		

III.

<i>Sing.</i>				<i>Plur.</i>			
<i>Nom.</i>	Ipse,	ipsa,	ipsum	<i>Nom.</i>	Ipsi,	ipsæ,	ipsa
<i>Gen.</i>	Ipsius or ipsius			<i>Gen.</i>	Ipsorum,	arum,	orum
<i>Dat.</i>	Ipsi			<i>Dat.</i>	Ipsis		
<i>Acc.</i>	Ipsum,	ipsam,	ipsum	<i>Acc.</i>	Ipsos,	ipsas,	ipsa
<i>Abl.</i>	Ipso,	ipsâ,	ipso	<i>Abl.</i>	Ipsis		

IV.

<i>Sing.</i>				<i>Plur.</i>			
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Is,	ea,	id	<i>N.</i>	li,	eæ,	ea
<i>Gen.</i>	Ejus			<i>G.</i>	Eōrum,	eārum,	eōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	Ei			<i>D.</i>	lis or eis		
<i>Acc.</i>	Eum,	eam,	id	<i>A.</i>	Eos,	eas,	ea
<i>Abl.</i>	Eo,	eā,	eo	<i>A.</i>	lis or eis		

V.

<i>Sing.</i>				<i>Plur.</i>			
<i>Nom.</i>	Qui,	quæ,	quod	<i>N.</i>	Qui,	quæ,	quæ
<i>Gen.</i>	Cujus			<i>G.</i>	Quorum,	quarum,	quorum
<i>Dat.</i>	Cui			<i>D.</i>	Quibus or queis		
<i>Acc.</i>	Quem,	quam,	quod	<i>A.</i>	Quos,	quas,	quæ
<i>Abl.</i>	Quo,	quâ,	quo	<i>A.</i>	Quibus or queis		

VI.

<i>Sing.</i>				<i>Plur.</i>			
<i>Nom.</i>	Quis,	quæ,	quid	<i>N.</i>	Qui,	quæ,	qua
<i>Gen.</i>	Cujus			<i>G.</i>	Quorum,	quarum,	quorum
<i>Dat.</i>	Cui			<i>D.</i>	Quibus or queis		
<i>Acc.</i>	Quem,	quam,	quid	<i>A.</i>	Quos,	quas,	qua
<i>Abl.</i>	Quo,	quâ,	quo	<i>A.</i>	Quibus or queis		

VII.

<i>Sing.</i>				<i>Plur.</i>			
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Unus,	a,	um	<i>N.</i>	Uni,	æ,	a
<i>Gen.</i>	Unius or unius			<i>G.</i>	Unōrum,	ārum,	ōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	Uni			<i>D.</i>	Unis		
<i>Acc.</i>	Unum,	am,	um	<i>A.</i>	Unos,	as,	a
<i>Abl.</i>	Uno,	â,	o	<i>A.</i>	Unis		

Note. — *Unus* has no plural number, except when it is joined to a noun which has no singular, as *unæ literæ*, a letter ; *una mœnia*, (plur.) a wall.

VIII.

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Alter,</i>	<i>era, erum</i>	<i>N. Alteri,</i>	<i>eræ, era</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Alterius</i>		<i>G. Alterōrum,</i>	<i>ārum, ōrum</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Alteri</i>		<i>D. Alteris</i>		
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Alterum,</i>	<i>eram, erum</i>	<i>A. Alteros,</i>	<i>eras, era</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Altero,</i>	<i>erâ, ero</i>	<i>A. Alteris</i>		

Note.—Genitives in *ius* have the penultima common; except *solius* and *alius*, in which it is always long; and *alterius*, where it is always short.

Observe also, That *aliquis*, and other compounds of *quis* make the feminine gender of the nominative singular end in *qua*.

Some of these Pronouns Adjective are better expressed (because more briefly) by English Pronouns Substantive, when they will convey the same sense with sufficient clearness: thus *he*, *she*, *it*; *him*, *her*; *they* and *them*; are very frequently the preferable equivalents of any one of the *Demonstrative* Pronouns, as they are sometimes called, *hic*, *ille*, *iste*, *ipse* or *is*, in their respective genders, numbers and cases. *Qui*, which is called the *Pronoun Relative*, is in like manner generally to be rendered in the masculine and feminine gender by *who* or *whom*, according to the case; *quicunque* and *quisquis* by *whosoever*, &c. and *quis* the *Interrogative*, with its compounds, by *who*?

Note.—The *Demonstrative* Pronouns have three different degrees of application, according to the distance of the object: thus, *hic* is *this* person or thing; *ille*, *that*; and *iste*, the *other*, the *furthest* of the three.

VERBS.

A Verb (from *Verbum*, a word) is the chief word in every sentence, because without it no perfect sentence can exist: It expresses the ACTION or BEING of some person or thing.

The verb *sum*, I am, simply declares *existence*: it is therefore called the *Verb Substantive*. All others denote whatever is *done* or *endured*: these are called *Verbs Active, Passive, or Neuter*.

The first form of all verbs, except *sum* and its compounds, ends in *-o* or *-or*.

Most verbs possess both terminations, and in these cases *-o* denotes the ACTIVE form, *-or* the PASSIVE; as *amo*, I love, *amor*, I am loved: the active is also called the verb TRANSITIVE, when its action *passes on* or *over* to a certain substantive, which is always in the accusative case without a preposition.—*Note*. Every Verb that has a passive form may be in its active voice a verb transitive.

Those Verbs which have no passive termination are called NEUTER and INTRANSITIVE, *not passing on to any noun*: as *sto*, I stand; *sedeo*, I sit; *curro*, I run.

Those Verbs which have no active termination are called DEPONENT. They have sometimes an active signification, as *sequor patrem*, I follow my father; sometimes a neuter, as *glorior*, I boast.

A few which are called NEUTER PASSIVES combine the form of the neuter with that of the passive verb, as *fido*, *fisus-sum*, I trust; *audeo*, *ausus-sum*, I dare; *gaudeo*, *gavisus-sum*, I rejoice; *soleo*, *solitus-sum*, I am wont.

STATE OF THE VERB.

The Action of all verbs, whatever be the manner or time of its performance, is either PERFECT or IMPERFECT: that is, the action is spoken of as terminated in fact or in idea, or it is to be considered still pending. This is an essential distinction in our view of the Latin Verb; and it forms a principal division in the following conjugations.

MOODS.

Every action of a Verb has four *Moods* or manners of performance.

1. The **INFINITIVE** (or unlimited) Mood, which speaks of the action as being either *Imperfect* or *Perfect*, without defining the *Person* or *Time*. This mood is commonly known by the sign *To*: as *amāre*, to love; *monuisse*, to have advised.

2. The **INDICATIVE**, which declares the action *absolutely*, in connection with both *Person* and *Time*: as *amo*, I love. This Mood is also that of the direct interrogative: as *amas tu?* lovest thou?

3. The **IMPERATIVE**, which commands or entreats that an action be done: as *scribe*, write; *monētor*, be thou advised.

4. The **POTENTIAL** and **SUBJUNCTIVE**, which form one Mood in the Latin language, and declare the action not absolutely, but *conditionally*.—The Potential (from *possum*, *potens*, to be able) denotes *ability*; and is known by these signs, *may*, *can*, *might*, *could*, *would*: as *amem*, I may love. The Subjunctive is, as its name implies, *subjoined* to another Verb in the same sentence, with which it is connected by some particle or indefinite word: as *eram miser cum amārem*, I was a wretch when I loved. It is also known by the sign *should*, which in the present tense may often be elegantly omitted: as “*if I [should] love, if thou [shouldst] love,*” &c.

TENSES.

Of **TENSES** or *times* in which an action or state may be represented, we acknowledge but Three: the *Present*, *Past*, and *Future*. Too many grammarians have improperly extended the number, from not distinguishing between the *state* of the action, and the *time* of its performance.

The Indicative Mood has the three Tenses complete, both for the Imperfect and Perfect states: as *amo*, I love; *amābam*, I did love; *amābo*, I shall love: *amāvi*, I have loved; *amaveram*, I had loved; *amavero*, I shall have loved.

The Potential and Subjunctive Mood has the *present* and *past* for both states, but *no future* tenses:—the *present* Sub-

junctive being used when the preceding independent Verb expresses a present or future action,—the *past*, when the independent Verb expresses a past action,—and the Potential including under both tenses the notion of a future performance : as *amem*, I may or should love ; *amārem*, I might or should love : *amaverim*, I may or should have loved ; *amavissem*, I might or should have loved.

NUMBERS AND PERSONS.

Every action will allow of one or more persons being engaged in it ; and those persons must be *I*, *thou*, or *he* ; — *we*, *ye*, or *they* ; which are called the first, second, and third persons, singular and plural. These are the agents or nominative cases to every verb.—*Note*. That all objects which are not *I*, *thou*, *we*, *ye*, or *you*, are of the third person.

It is requisite that every verb should agree with its nominative case in number and person, for which end it is furnished with terminations expressive both of the singular and plural number, and of the persons in each number : as, *ego amo*, I love ; *tu amas*, thou lovest ; *ille amat*, he loves ; *nos amāmus*, we love ; *vos amātis*, ye love ; *illi amant*, they love.

But observe, the pronoun is only thus expressed when it is intended to be emphatical : on ordinary occasions it is omitted, being understood to be included in the verb itself.

GERUNDS, SUPINES, AND PARTICIPLES.

PARTICIPLES are a kind of verbal adjectives governing the same cases with their verbs, and declined like adjectives of their termination.

Active, and Neuter Participles, in the Latin language, have no *perfect state*. We cannot render literally, “ the master *having loved* learning : ” this kind of expression is unknown. To convey this sense, the passive form is obliged to be introduced : *doctrinā amātā magistro*, “ learning *having been loved* by the master ; ” and each word is put in the ablative case, which is here called the ablative *absolute*, because it is *unconnected* with any other word. Of *imperfect* participles the active voice has two forms, the present ending in *ans* or *ens*, and the future in *urus* : as *amans*, loving ; *amatūrus*, about to love.

Verbs Deponent however have a *perfect* participle with an *active* signification: as *locutus*, having spoken.

Verbs Passive have Participles for both states: the *perfect*, present and past, ending in *tus*; the *imperfect*, future, in *andus* or *endus*: as *amātus*, being loved, or having been loved; *amandus*, to be loved.

GERUNDS end in *di*, *do*, *dum*. These are the *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, and *Ablative* cases singular of the *Passive Participle Future*, neuter gender; but they belong to neuter as well as to passive verbs. When of the latter class, they govern actively the same cases with their verbs, as *amandi libros*, of loving books. — *Note*. When the *Passive Participle Future* agrees in number, case, and gender, with a substantive, it is then properly *passive* in signification: as *de amandis libris*, concerning books to be loved.

SUPINES are two cases, the *accusative* and *ablative* singular, of a verbal substantive of the Fourth Declension, formed from the *Passive Participle Present*, as *amātum*, to love; *amātu*, to be loved.

* * It is with much reluctance that we are led to alter the usual mode of designating the tenses, but so much difficulty, confusion, and error, has arisen from introducing *Perfect*, *Imperfect*, and *Pluperfect*, as descriptive of *Time*, that we feel compelled to make a change. The words IMPERFECT and PERFECT will now be found attached to a superior division, denoting as their sense implies they should, the *STATE of the ACTION*. But for the satisfaction of those who prefer the nomenclature of the Eton Grammar, we have retained in brackets the forms which are there made use of.

The following Table will show the difference of these Forms.

FORMER.			PRESENT.		
Mood.	Tense.		State.	Mood.	Tense.
Indicative	Present	.....	Imperfect	Indicative	Present
_____	Preter-imperfect	.....	_____	_____	Past
_____	Future	.....	_____	_____	Future
_____	Preter-perfect	... ..	Perfect	Indicative	Present
_____	Preter-pluperf.	.....	_____	_____	Past
Potential	Future	.....	_____	_____	Future
_____	Present	.....	Imperfect	Potential	Present
_____	Preter-imperfect	.....	_____	_____	Past
_____	Preter-perfect	.....	Perfect	Potential	Present
_____	Preter-pluperf.	.....	_____	_____	Past

PRINCIPAL FORMS OF THE ACTIVE VOICE.

	1	2	3	4
<i>Imperative.</i>	Ama, <i>love</i>	Mone	Rege	Audi
<i>Indicative Mood.</i>	{ Am-o, <i>I love</i> Am-as, <i>thou lovest</i> Am-āvi, <i>I have loved</i>	Mon-eo Mon-es Mon-ui	Reg-o Reg-is Rex-i	Aud-io Aud-is Aud-īvi
<i>Infinitive.</i>	Am-āre, <i>to love</i>	Mon-ēre	Reg-ere	Aud-īre
<i>Gerunds.</i>	{ Am-andi, <i>of loving</i> Am-ando, <i>in loving</i> Am-andum, <i>to love</i>	Mon-endi Mon-endo Mon-endum	Reg-endi Reg-endo Reg-endum	Aud-iendi Aud-iendo Aud-iendum
<i>Supines.</i>	{ Am-ātum, <i>to love</i> Am-ātu, <i>to be loved</i>	Mon-itum Mon-itu	Rec-tum Rec-tu	Aud-ītum Aud-ītu
<i>Participles</i>	{ Am-ans, <i>loving</i> Am-atūrus, <i>about, &c.</i>	Mon-ens Mon-itūrus	Reg-ens Reg-tūrus	Aud-iens Aud-itūrus

PRINCIPAL FORMS OF THE PASSIVE VOICE.

	1	2	3	4
<i>Indicative Mood.</i>	{ Am-or, <i>I am loved</i> Am-āris, or amāre, <i>thou art loved</i> Am-ātus, sum or fui <i>I have been loved</i>	Mon-eor Mon-ēris, or -ēre Mon-itus sum or fui	Reg-or Reg-eris, or -ere Rec-tus sum or fui	Aud-ior Aud-īris or -īre Aud-ītus sum or fui
<i>Infinitive.</i>	Am-āri, <i>to be loved</i>	Mon-ēri	Reg-i	Aud-īri
<i>Participles</i>	{ Am-ātus, <i>being loved</i> Am-andus, <i>to be loved</i>	Mon-itus Mon-endus	Rec-tus Reg-endus	Aud-ītus Aud-iendus

FIRST CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE.

o — āre.

IMPERFECT, LOVE. | PERFECT, LOVED.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Past [Pres.&Imperf.] | *Pres.&Past.* [Perf.&Pluperf.]
 Am-āre, to love. | Am-avisse, to have loved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i> [Present Tense] <i>I love, or do love, or am loving.</i>	<i>Present.</i> [Perfect Tense] <i>I loved, or have loved.</i>
1 Am-o, <i>I love</i>	1 Amāv-i, <i>I have</i>
2 Am-as, <i>thou lovest</i>	2 Amav-isti, <i>thou hast</i>
3 Am-at, <i>he loves</i>	3 Amāv-it, <i>he has</i>
1 Am-āmus, <i>we love</i>	1 Amav-imus, <i>we have</i>
2 Am-ātis, <i>ye love</i>	2 Amav-istis, <i>ye have</i>
3 Am-ant, <i>they love</i>	3 Amav-ērunt or ēre, <i>they have</i>

<i>Past.</i> [Imperfect Tense] <i>I did love, or I loved, or I was loving.</i>	<i>Past.</i> [Pluperfect Tense] <i>I had loved.</i>
1 Am-ābam, <i>I did &c.</i>	1 Amav-eram, <i>I had &c.</i>
2 Am-ābas, <i>thou didst</i>	2 Amav-eras, <i>thou hadst</i>
3 Am-ābat, <i>he did</i>	3 Amav-erat, <i>he had</i>
1 Am-abāmus, <i>we did</i>	1 Amav-erāmus, <i>we had</i>
2 Am-abātis, <i>ye did</i>	2 Amav-erātis, <i>ye had</i>
3 Am-ābant, <i>they did</i>	3 Amav-erant, <i>they had</i>

<i>Future.</i> [Future Tense] <i>I shall or will love.</i>	<i>Future.</i> [Potential Future] <i>I shall have loved.</i>
1 Am-ābo, <i>I shall &c.</i>	1 Amav-ero, <i>I shall have &c.</i>
2 Am-ābis, <i>thou shalt</i>	2 Amav-eris, <i>thou shalt have</i>
3 Am-ābit, <i>he shall</i>	3 Amav-erit, <i>he shall have</i>
1 Am-abimus, <i>we shall</i>	1 Amav-erīmus, <i>we shall have</i>
2 Am-abitis, <i>ye shall</i>	2 Amav-erītis, <i>ye shall have</i>
3 Am-ābunt, <i>they shall</i>	3 Amav-erint, <i>they shall have</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular. 2 Am-a or am-āto, *love thou*
3 Am-āto, *let him love*

Plural. 2 Am-āte or am-atōte, *love ye*
3 Am-anto, *let them love*

POTENTIAL AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	[Present Tense]	<i>Present.</i>	[Perfect Tense]
Potent.	<i>I may or can love.</i>	Potent.	<i>I may have loved.</i>
Sub. (If)	<i>I love or should love.</i>	Sub. (If)	<i>I loved or have loved</i>
1 Am-em,	<i>I may &c.</i>	1 Amav-erim,	<i>I may have &c.</i>
2 Am-es,	<i>thou mayst</i>	2 Amav-eris,	<i>thou mayst have</i>
3 Am-et,	<i>he may</i>	3 Amav-erit,	<i>he may have</i>
1 Am-ēmus,	<i>we may</i>	1 Amav-erimus,	<i>we may have</i>
2 Am-ētis,	<i>ye may</i>	2 Amav-eritis,	<i>ye may have</i>
3 Am-ent,	<i>they may</i>	3 Amav-erint,	<i>they may have</i>

<i>Past & Fut.</i>	[Imperf. Tense]	<i>Past & Fut.</i>	[Pluperf. Tense]
Pot.	<i>I might or could or would love.</i>	Pot.	<i>I might or could or would have loved.</i>
Sub. (If)	<i>I did or should love.</i>	Sub. (If)	<i>I had or should have loved.</i>
1 Am-arem,	<i>I might &c.</i>	1 Amav-issem,	<i>I might have &c.</i>
2 Am-āres,	<i>thou mightst</i>	2 Amav-isses,	<i>thou mightst</i>
3 Am-āret,	<i>he might</i>	3 Amav-isset,	<i>he might</i>
1 Am-arēmus,	<i>we might</i>	1 Amav-issēmus,	<i>we might</i>
2 Am-arētis,	<i>ye might</i>	2 Amav-issētis,	<i>ye might</i>
3 Am-ārent,	<i>they might</i>	3 Amav-issent,	<i>they might</i>

GERUNDS.

Am-andi, *of loving*
Am-ando, *in loving*
Am-andum, *to love*

SUPINES.

Active. Am-ātum, *to love*
Passive. Am-ātu, *to be loved*

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Am-ans, *loving*
Future. Am-atūrus, *about to love*

SECOND CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE.

eo—ēre.

IMPERFECT, ADVISE. | PERFECT, ADVISED.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>res. & Past</i> [Pres. & Imperf.]	<i>Perf. & Past</i> [Perf. & Pluperf.]
Mon-ēre, to advise	Monu-isse, to have advised.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i> [Present Tense]	<i>Present.</i> [Perfect Tense]
<i>I advise, or do advise, or am advising.</i>	<i>I advised, or I have advised.</i>

1 Mon-eo, I advise	1 Monu-i, I have &c.
2 Mon-es, thou advisest	2 Monu-isti, thou hast
3 Mon-et, he advises	3 Monu-it, he has
1 Mon-ēmus, we advise	1 Monu-imus, we have
2 Mon-ētis, ye advise	2 Monu-istis, ye have
3 Mon-ent, they advise	3 Monu-ērunt or ēre, they have

<i>Past.</i> [Imperfect Tense]	<i>Past.</i> [Pluperfect Tense]
<i>I did advise, or I advised, or was advising.</i>	<i>I had advised.</i>

1 Mon-ēbam, I did &c.	1 Monu-eram, I had &c.
2 Mon-ēbas, thou didst	2 Monu-eras, thou hadst
3 Mon-ēbat, he did	3 Monu-erat, he had
1 Mon-ebāmus, we did	1 Monu-erāmus, we had
2 Mon-ebātis, ye did	2 Monu-erātis, ye had
3 Mon-ēbant, they did	3 Monu-erant, they had

<i>Future.</i> [Future Tense]	<i>Future.</i> [Potential Future]
<i>I shall or will advise.</i>	<i>I shall have advised.</i>

1 Mon-ēbo, I shall &c.	1 Monu-ero, I shall have &c.
2 Mon-ēbis, thou shalt	2 Monu-eris, thou shalt have
3 Mon-ēbit, he shall	3 Monu-erit, he shall have
1 Mon-ebimus, we shall	1 Monu-erīmus, we shall &c.
2 Mon-ebitis, ye shall	2 Monu-erītis, ye shall have
3 Mon-ēbunt, they shall	3 Monu-erint, they shall &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. 2 Mon-e or mon-ēto, *advise thou*

3 Mon-ēto, *let him advise*

Plur. 2 Mon-ēte or mon-etōte, *advise ye*

3 Mon-ento, *let them advise*

POTENTIAL AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. [Present Tense]

Potent. *I may or can advise.*

Sub. (If) *I advise or should advise.*

1 Mon-eam, *I may &c.*

2 Mon-eas, *thou mayst*

3 Mon-eat, *he may*

1 Mon-eāmus, *we may*

2 Mon-eātis, *ye may*

3 Mon-eant, *they may*

Past. [Imperfect]

Pot. *I might or could or would advise.*

Sub. (If) *I advised or should advise.*

1 Mon-ērem, *I might &c.*

2 Mon-ēres, *thou mightst*

3 Mon-ēret, *he might*

1 Mon-erēmus, *we might*

2 Mon-erētis, *ye might*

3 Mon-ērent, *they might*

Present. [Perfect Tense]

Potent. *I may have advised.*

Sub. (If) *I advised or have advised.*

1 Monu-erim, *I may have &c.*

2 Monu-eris, *thou mayst have*

3 Monu-erit, *he may have*

1 Monu-erimus, *we may have*

2 Monu-eritis, *ye may have*

3 Monu-erint, *they may have*

Past. [Pluperfect]

Pot. *I might or could or would have advised.*

Sub. (If) *I had advised or should have advised.*

1 Monu-issem, *I might have &c.*

2 Monu-isses, *thou mightst, h.*

3 Monu-isset, *he might have*

1 Monu-issēmus, *we might h.*

2 Monu-issētis, *ye might have*

3 Monu-issent, *they might h.*

GERUNDS.

Mon-endi, *of advising*

Mon-endo, *in advising*

Mon-endum, *to advise*

SUPINES.

Active. Mon-itum, *to advise*

Passive. Mon-itu, *to be advised*

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Mon-ens, *advising*

Future. Mon-itūrus, *about to advise*

THIRD CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE.

o — ere.

IMPERFECT, RULE.

PERFECT, RULED.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres. & Past.</i> [Pres. & Imperf.]	<i>Pres. & Past.</i> [Perf. & Pluperf.]
Reg-ere, to rule	Rex-isse, to have ruled

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i> [Present Tense]	<i>Present.</i> [Perfect Tense]
<i>I rule, or I do rule, or am ruling.</i>	<i>I ruled, or have ruled.</i>

1 Reg-o, <i>I rule</i>	1 Rex-i, <i>I have &c.</i>
2 Reg-is, <i>thou rulest</i>	2 Rex-isti, <i>thou hast</i>
3 Reg-it, <i>he rules</i>	3 Rex-it, <i>he has</i>
1 Reg-imus, <i>we rule</i>	1 Rex-imus, <i>we have</i>
2 Reg-itis, <i>ye rule</i>	2 Rex-istis, <i>ye have</i>
3 Reg-unt, <i>they rule</i>	3 Rex-ērunt or ère, <i>they have</i>

<i>Past.</i> [Imperfect Tense]	<i>Past.</i> [Pluperfect Tense]
<i>I did rule, or I ruled, or was ruling.</i>	<i>I had ruled.</i>

1 Reg-ēbam, <i>I did &c.</i>	1 Rex-eram, <i>I had &c.</i>
2 Reg-ēbas, <i>thou didst</i>	2 Rex-eras, <i>thou hadst</i>
3 Reg-ēbat, <i>he did</i>	3 Rex-erat, <i>he had</i>
1 Reg-ebāmus, <i>we did</i>	1 Rex erāmus, <i>we had</i>
2 Reg-ebātis, <i>ye did</i>	2 Rex-erātis, <i>ye had</i>
3 Reg-ēbant, <i>they did</i>	3 Rex-erant, <i>they had</i>

<i>Future.</i> [Future Tense]	<i>Future.</i> [Future Potent.]
<i>I shall or will rule.</i>	<i>I shall have ruled.</i>

1 Reg-am, <i>I shall &c.</i>	1 Rex-ero, <i>I shall have &c.</i>
2 Reg-es, <i>thou shalt</i>	2 Rex-eris, <i>thou shalt have</i>
3 Reg-et, <i>he shall</i>	3 Rex-erit <i>he shall have</i>
1 Reg-ēmus, <i>we shall</i>	1 Rex-erīmus, <i>we shall have</i>
2 Reg-ētis, <i>ye shall</i>	2 Rex-erītis, <i>ye shall have</i>
3 Reg-ent, <i>they shall</i>	3 Rex-erint, <i>they shall have</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Sing.* 2 Reg-e or reg-ito, *rule thou*
 3 Reg-ito, *let him rule.*
- Plur.* 2 Reg-ite or reg-itōte, *rule ye*
 3 Reg-unto, *let them rule*

POTENTIAL AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i> [Present Tense]	<i>Present.</i> [Perfect Tense]
Potent. <i>I may or can rule.</i>	Potent. <i>I may have ruled.</i>
Sub. (If) <i>I rule or should rule.</i>	Sub. (If) <i>I ruled or have ruled.</i>
1 Reg-am, <i>I may &c.</i>	1 Rex-erim, <i>I may have &c.</i>
2 Reg-as, <i>thou mayst</i>	2 Rex-eris, <i>thou mayst have</i>
3 Reg-at, <i>he may</i>	3 Rex-erit, <i>he may have</i>
1 Reg-āmus, <i>we may</i>	1 Rex-erimus, <i>we may have</i>
2 Reg-ātis, <i>ye may</i>	2 Rex-eritis, <i>ye may have</i>
3 Reg-ant, <i>they may</i>	3 Rex-erint, <i>they may have</i>
<i>Past.</i> [Imperfect]	<i>Past.</i> [Pluperfect]
Pot. <i>I might or could or would rule.</i>	Pot. <i>I might or could or would have ruled.</i>
Sub. (If) <i>I ruled or should rule.</i>	Sub. (If) <i>I had ruled or should have ruled.</i>
1 Reg-erem, <i>I might &c.</i>	1 Rex-issem, <i>I might have &c.</i>
2 Reg-eres, <i>thou mightst</i>	2 Rex-isses, <i>thou mightst have</i>
3 Reg-eret, <i>he might</i>	3 Rex-isset, <i>he might have</i>
1 Reg-erēmus, <i>we might</i>	1 Rex-issēmus, <i>we might have</i>
2 Reg-erētis, <i>ye might</i>	2 Rex-issētis, <i>ye might have</i>
3 Reg-erent, <i>they might</i>	3 Rex-issent, <i>they might have</i>

GERUNDS.

Reg-endi, *of ruling*
 Reg-endo, *in ruling*
 Reg-endum, *to rule*

SUPINES.

Active. Rec-tum, *to rule*
Passive. Rec-tu, *to be ruled*

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Reg-ens, *ruling*
Future. Rec-tūrus, *about to rule*

FOURTH CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE.

io — ĭre.

IMPFRFECT, HEAR. | PERFECT, HEARD.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres. & Past.</i> [Pres. & Imperf.]	|	<i>Pres. & Past.</i> [Perf. & Pluperf.]
Aud-ĭre, to hear	|	Audiv-isse, to have heard

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i> [Present Tense]	|	<i>Present.</i> [Perfect Tense]
<i>I hear, or do hear, or am hearing.</i>	|	<i>I heard, or have heard.</i>
1 Aud-io, <i>I hear</i>	|	1 Audiv-i, <i>I have &c.</i>
2 Aud-is, <i>thou hearest</i>	|	2 Audiv-isti, <i>thou hast</i>
3 Aud-it, <i>he hears</i>	|	3 Audiv-it, <i>he has</i>
1 Aud-imus, <i>we hear</i>	|	1 Audiv-imus, <i>we have</i>
2 Aud-itis, <i>ye hear</i>	|	2 Audiv-istis, <i>ye have</i>
3 Aud-iunt, <i>they hear</i>	|	3 Audiv-ērunt or ěre, <i>they h.</i>

<i>Past.</i> [Imperfect Tense]	|	<i>Past.</i> [Pluperfect Tense]
<i>I did hear, or I heard, or was hearing.</i>	|	<i>I had heard.</i>
1 Aud-iĕbam, <i>I did &c.</i>	|	1 Audiv-eram, <i>I had &c.</i>
2 Aud-iĕbas, <i>thou didst</i>	|	2 Audiv-eras, <i>thou hadst</i>
3 Aud-iĕbat, <i>he did</i>	|	3 Audiv-erat, <i>he had</i>
1 Aud-iĕbāmus, <i>we did</i>	|	1 Audiv-erāmus, <i>we had</i>
2 Aud-iĕbātis, <i>ye did</i>	|	2 Audiv-erātis, <i>ye had</i>
3 Aud-iĕbant, <i>they did</i>	|	3 Audiv-erant, <i>they had</i>

<i>Future.</i> [Future Tense]	|	<i>Future.</i> [Fut. Potent.]
<i>I shall or will hear.</i>	|	<i>I shall have heard.</i>
1 Aud-iam, <i>I shall &c.</i>	|	1 Audiv-ero, <i>I shall have &c.</i>
2 Aud-ies, <i>thou shalt</i>	|	2 Audiv-eris, <i>thou shalt have</i>
3 Aud-iet, <i>he shall</i>	|	3 Audiv-erit, <i>he shall have</i>
1 Aud-iēmus, <i>we shall</i>	|	1 Audiv-erīmus, <i>we shall have</i>
2 Aud-iētis, <i>ye shall</i>	|	2 Audiv-erītis, <i>ye shall have</i>
3 Aud-ient, <i>they shall</i>	|	3 Audiv-erint, <i>they shall have</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Sing.* 2 Aud-i or aud-īto, *hear thou*
 3 Aud-īto, *let him love*
- Plur.* 2 Aud-īte or aud-itōte, *hear ye*
 3 Aud-iunto, *let them hear*

POTENTIAL AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	[Present Tense]	<i>Present.</i>	[Perfect Tense]
Potent.	<i>I may or can hear.</i>	Potent.	<i>I may have heard.</i>
Sub. (If)	<i>I hear or should hear</i>	Sub. (If)	<i>I heard or have heard.</i>
1 Aud-iam,	<i>I may, &c.</i>	1 Audiv-erim,	<i>I may have, &c.</i>
2 Aud-ias,	<i>thou mayst</i>	2 Audiv-erit,	<i>thou mayst have</i>
3 Aud-iat,	<i>he may</i>	3 Audiv-erit,	<i>he may have</i>
1 Aud-iāmus,	<i>we may</i>	1 Audiv-erimus,	<i>we may have</i>
2 Aud-iātis,	<i>ye may</i>	2 Audiv-eritis,	<i>ye may have</i>
3 Aud-iant,	<i>they may</i>	3 Audiv-erint,	<i>they may have</i>
<i>Past.</i>	[Imperfect]	<i>Past.</i>	[Pluperfect]
Pot.	<i>I might or could or would hear.</i>	Pot.	<i>I might or could or would have heard.</i>
Sub. (If)	<i>I heard or should hear.</i>	Sub. (If)	<i>I had heard or should have heard.</i>
1 Aud-irem,	<i>I might &c.</i>	1 Audiv-issem,	<i>I might have &c.</i>
2 Aud-ires,	<i>thou mightst</i>	2 Audiv-isses,	<i>thou mightst h.</i>
3 Aud-iret,	<i>he might</i>	3 Audiv-isset,	<i>he might have</i>
1 Aud-irēmus,	<i>we might</i>	1 Audiv-issēmus,	<i>we might h.</i>
2 Aud-irētis,	<i>ye might</i>	2 Audiv-issētis,	<i>ye might have</i>
3 Aud-irent,	<i>they might</i>	3 Audiv-issent,	<i>they might h.</i>

GERUNDS.

- Aud-iendo, *of hearing.*
 Aud-iendo, *in hearing.*
 Aud-iendum, *to hear.*

SUPINES.

- Active.* Aud-ītum, *to hear*
Passive. Aud-ītu, *to be heard*

PARTICIPLES.

- Present.* Aud-iens, *hearing*
Future. Aud-ītūrus, *about to hear*

THE VERB SUBSTANTIVE.

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus, *to be.*

IMPERFECT, BE.

PERFECT, BEEN.

INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres.&Past.</i> [Pres.&Imperf.]	|	<i>Pres.&Past.</i> [Perf.&Pluperf.]
Esse or fore,	to be	Fu-isse, to have been

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i> [Present Tense]	|	<i>Present.</i> [Perfect Tense]
<i>I am.</i>		<i>I have been.</i>
1 Sum, <i>I am</i>		1 Fu-i, <i>I have been</i>
2 Es, <i>thou art</i>		2 Fu-isti, <i>thou hast been</i>
3 Est, <i>he is</i>		3 Fu-it, <i>he has been</i>
1 Sumus, <i>we are</i>		1 Fu-imus, <i>we have been</i>
2 Estis, <i>ye are</i>		2 Fu-istis, <i>ye have been</i>
3 Sunt, <i>they are</i>		3 Fu-ērunt or ère, <i>they have b.</i>

<i>Past.</i> [Imperfect Tense]	|	<i>Past.</i> [Pluperfect Tense]
<i>I was.</i>		<i>I had been.</i>
1 Eram, <i>I was</i>		1 Fu-eram, <i>I had been</i>
2 Eras, <i>thou wast</i>		2 Fu-eras, <i>thou hadst been</i>
3 Erat, <i>he was</i>		3 Fu-erat, <i>he had been</i>
1 Erāmus, <i>we were</i>		1 Fu-erāmus, <i>we had been</i>
2 Erātis, <i>ye were</i>		2 Fu-erātis, <i>ye had been</i>
3 Erant, <i>they were</i>		3 Fu-erant, <i>they had been</i>

<i>Future.</i> [Future Tense]	|	<i>Future.</i> [Future Pot.]
<i>I shall or will be.</i>		<i>I shall have been.</i>
1 Ero, <i>I shall be</i>		1 Fu-ero, <i>I shall have been</i>
2 Eris, <i>thou shalt be</i>		2 Fu-eris, <i>thou shalt have b.</i>
3 Erit, <i>he shall be</i>		3 Fu-erit, <i>he shall have been</i>
1 Erimus, <i>we shall be</i>		1 Fu-erimus, <i>we shall have b.</i>
2 Eritis, <i>ye shall be</i>		2 Fu-eritis, <i>ye shall have b.</i>
3 Erunt, <i>they shall be</i>		3 Fu-erint, <i>they shall have b.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Sing.* 2 *Es, or esto, be thou*
 3 *Esto, let him be*
Plur. 2 *Este or estōte, be ye*
 3 *Sunto, let them be*

POTENTIAL AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	[Present Tense]	<i>Present.</i>	[Perfect Tense]
Potent.	<i>I may or can be.</i>	Potent.	<i>I may have been.</i>
Sub. (If) <i>I be*</i>	<i>or should be.</i>	Sub. (If) <i>I was</i>	<i>or have been.</i>
1 Sim,	<i>I may be</i>	1 Fu-erim,	<i>I may have been</i>
2 Sis,	<i>thou mayest be</i>	2 Fu-eris,	<i>thou mayest have b.</i>
3 Sit,	<i>he may be</i>	3 Fu-erit,	<i>he may have been</i>
1 Simus,	<i>we may be</i>	1 Fu-erimus,	<i>we may have b.</i>
2 Sitis,	<i>ye may be</i>	2 Fu-eritis,	<i>ye may have been</i>
3 Sint,	<i>they may be</i>	3 Fu-erint,	<i>they may have b.</i>

<i>Past.</i>	[Imperfect Tense]	<i>Past.</i>	[Pluperfect Tense]
Pot. <i>I might</i>	<i>or could or would be.</i>	Pot. <i>I might</i>	<i>or could or would have been.</i>
Sub. (If) <i>I were*</i>	<i>or should be.</i>	Sub. (If) <i>I had been</i>	<i>or should have been.</i>
1 Essem or forem,	<i>I might be</i>	1 Fu-issem,	<i>I might have b.</i>
2 Esses or fores,	<i>thou mightst</i>	2 Fu-isses,	<i>thou mightst have</i>
3 Esset or foret,	<i>he might be</i>	3 Fu-isset,	<i>he might have been</i>
1 Essēmus or forēmus,	<i>we m.</i>	1 Fu-issēmus,	<i>we might have</i>
2 Essētis or forētis,	<i>ye might</i>	2 Fu-issētis,	<i>ye might have b.</i>
3 Essent or forent,	<i>they might</i>	3 Fu-issent,	<i>they might have</i>

PARTICIPLES.

- Present.* Ens, (obsolete) *being*
Future. Futūrus, *about to be*

* The Verb Substantive contains the only instance of the perfect Subjunctive Mood that we have in the language ; viz. If I be, if thou beest, &c. If I were, if thou wert, &c. Thus Milton, " If thou beest he, but O how lost, how changed." This is quite different from If I be, if thou be, which is only a contraction or elision of If I should be, if thou shouldst be, &c. differing not at all from the example of other Verbs.

FIRST CONJUGATION, PASSIVE VOICE.

or — āri.

IMPERFECT, BE LOVED. | PERFECT, BEEN LOVED.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.&Past.</i> [Pres.&Imperf.]	<i>Pres.&Past.</i> [Perf.&Pluperf.]
Am-āri, to be loved	Am-ātum esse or fuisse, to
<i>Future.</i> [be loved	have been loved
Am-ātum iri, to be about to	

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i> [Present Tense]	<i>Present.</i> [Perfect Tense]
<i>I am loved.</i>	<i>I have been loved.</i>
1 Am-or, <i>I am &c.</i>	1 Amātus-sum, <i>I have been &c.</i>
2 Am-āris or āre, <i>thou art</i>	2 Amātus-es, <i>thou hast been</i>
3 Am-ātur, <i>he is</i>	3 Amātus-est, <i>he has been</i>
1 Am-āmur, <i>we are</i>	1 Amāti-sumus, <i>we have been</i>
2 Am-amini, <i>ye are</i>	2 Amāti-estis, <i>ye have been</i>
3 Am-antur, <i>they are</i>	3 Amāti-sunt, <i>they have been</i>

<i>Past.</i> [Imperf. Tense]	<i>Past.</i> [Pluperf. Tense]
<i>I was loved.</i>	<i>I had been loved.</i>
1 Am-ābar, <i>I was &c.</i>	1 Amātus-eram, <i>I had been &c.</i>
2 Am-abāris or abāre, <i>thou wast</i>	2 Amātus-erās, <i>thou hadst b.</i>
3 Am-abātur, <i>he was</i>	3 Amātus-erat, <i>he had been</i>
1 Am-abāmur, <i>we were</i>	1 Amāti-erāmus, <i>we had b.</i>
2 Am-abamini, <i>ye were</i>	2 Amāti-eratis, <i>ye had been</i>
3 Am-abantur, <i>they were</i>	3 Amāti-erant, <i>they had b.</i>

<i>Future.</i> [Future Tense]	<i>Future.</i> [Fut. Pot.]
<i>I shall or will be loved.</i>	<i>I shall have been loved.</i>
1 Am-ābor, <i>I shall be &c.</i>	1 Amātus-ero, <i>I shall have &c.</i>
2 Am-aberis or abere, <i>thou sh.</i>	2 Amātus-eris, <i>thou shalt have</i>
3 Am-abitur, <i>he shall be</i>	3 Amātus-erit, <i>he shall have</i>
1 Am-abimur, <i>we shall be</i>	1 Amāti-erimus, <i>we shall h.</i>
2 Am-abimini, <i>ye shall be</i>	2 Amāti-eritis, <i>ye shall have</i>
3 Am-abuntur, <i>they shall be</i>	3 Amāti-erunt, <i>they shall h.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. 2 Amāre, *be thou loved*
 3 Amātor, *let him be loved*

Plur. 2 Amamini, *be ye loved*
 3 Amantor, *let them be loved*

POTENTIAL AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. [Present Tense]

Pot. *I may or can be loved.*

Sub. (If) *I am loved or should be loved.*

1 Am-er, *I may be &c.*

2 Am-ēris or ēre, *thou mayst*

3 Am-ētur, *he may be*

1 Am-ēmur, *we may be*

2 Am-emini, *ye may be*

3 Am-entur, *they may be*

Present. [Perfect Tense]

Pot. *I may have been loved*

Sub. (If) *I have been or should have been loved.*

1 Amātus-sim, *I may have b.*

2 Amātus-sis, *thou mayst h.*

3 Amātus-sit, *he may have b.*

1 Amāti-simis, *we may have*

2 Amāti-sitis, *ye may have b.*

3 Amāti-sint, *they may have*

Past. [Imperf. Tense].

Pot. *I might or could or would be loved.*

Sub. (If) *I were or should be loved.*

1 Am-ärer, *I might be &c.*

2 Am-arēris or arēre, *thou m.*

3 Am-arētur, *he might be*

1 Am-arēmur, *we might be*

2 Am-aremini, *ye might be*

3 Am-arentur, *they might be*

Past. [Pluperf. Tense]

Pot. *I might or could or would have been loved.*

Sub. (If) *I had been or should have been loved.*

1 Amātus-essem, *I might have*

2 Amātus-esses, *thou mightst*

3 Amātus-esset, *he might h.*

1 Amāti-essemus, *we might h.*

2 Amāti-essētis, *ye might h.*

3 Amāti-essent, *they might h.*

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. & Past. Amātus, a, um, *been loved, or having been loved.*

Future. Amandus, a, um, *to be loved.*

SECOND CONJUGATION, PASSIVE.

eor — ēri.

IMPERFECT, BE ADVISED. | PERFECT, BEEN ADVISED.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.&Past.</i> [Pres.&Imperf.]	<i>Pres.&Past.</i> [Perf.&Pluperf.]
Mon-ēri, <i>to be advised</i>	Monitum-esse, <i>to have been</i>
<i>Future.</i> [be advised.]	<i>advised</i>
Monitum-iri, <i>to be about to</i>	

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i> [Present Tense]	<i>Present.</i> [Perfect Tense]
<i>I am advised.</i>	<i>I have been advised.</i>
1 Mon-eor, <i>I am</i>	1 Monitus-sum, <i>I have been</i>
2 Mon-ēris or ēre, <i>thou art</i>	2 Monitus-es, <i>thou hast been</i>
3 Mon-ētur, <i>he is</i>	3 Monitus-est, <i>he hath been</i>
1 Mon-ēmur, <i>we are</i>	1 Moniti-sumus, <i>we have been</i>
2 Mon-emini, <i>ye are</i>	2 Moniti-estis, <i>ye have been</i>
3 Mon-entur, <i>they are</i>	3 Moniti-sunt, <i>they have been</i>
<i>Past.</i> [Imperfect Tense]	<i>Past.</i> [Pluperfect Tense]
<i>I was advised.</i>	<i>I had been advised.</i>
1 Mon-ēbar, <i>I was</i>	1 Monitus-eram, <i>I had been</i>
2 Mon-ebāris or ebāre, <i>thou</i>	2 Monitus-eras, <i>thou hadst</i>
3 Mon-ebātur, <i>he was</i>	3 Monitus-erat, <i>he had</i>
1 Mon-ebāmur, <i>we were</i>	1 Moniti-erāmus, <i>we had</i>
2 Mon-ebamini, <i>ye were</i>	2 Moniti-erātis, <i>ye had</i>
3 Mon-ebantur, <i>they were</i>	3 Moniti-erant, <i>they had</i>
<i>Future.</i> [Future Tense]	<i>Future.</i> [Potential Future]
<i>I shall or will be advised.</i>	<i>I shall have been advised.</i>
1 Mon-ēbor, <i>I shall be &c.</i>	1 Monitus-ero, <i>I shall have</i>
2 Mon-eberis or ebere, <i>thou</i>	2 Monitus-eris, <i>thou shalt</i>
3 Mon-ebitur, <i>he shall be</i>	3 Monitus-erit, <i>he shall</i>
1 Mon-ebimur, <i>we shall be</i>	1 Moniti-erimus, <i>we shall</i>
2 Mon-ebimini, <i>ye shall be</i>	2 Moniti-eritis, <i>ye shall</i>
3 Mon-ebuntur, <i>they shall be</i>	3 Moniti-erint, <i>they shall</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. 2 Mon-ēre, *be thou advised.*
 3 Mon-ētor, *let him be advised.*

Plur. 2 Mon-emini, *be ye advised.*
 3 Mon-entor, *let them be advised.*

POTENTIAL AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i> [Present Tense]	<i>Present.</i> [Perfect Tense]
Pot. <i>I may or can be advised.</i>	Pot. <i>I may have been advised.</i>
Sub. (If) <i>I am advised or should be advised.</i>	Sub. (If) <i>I have been or should have been advised.</i>
1 Mon-ear, <i>I may be &c.</i>	1 Monitus-sim, <i>I should have</i>
2 Mon-eārisoreāre, <i>thou mayst</i>	2 Monitus-sis, <i>thou shouldst</i>
3 Mon-eātur, <i>he may be</i>	3 Monitus-sit, <i>he should</i>
1 Mon-eāmur, <i>we may be</i>	1 Moniti-simus, <i>we should</i>
2 Mon-eamini, <i>ye may be</i>	2 Moniti-sitis, <i>ye should</i>
3 Mon-eantur, <i>they may be</i>	3 Moniti-sint, <i>they should</i>

<i>Past.</i> [Imperf. Tense]	<i>Past.</i> [Pluperf. Tense].
Pot. <i>I might or could or would be advised.</i>	Pot. <i>I might or could or would have been advised.</i>
Sub. (If) <i>I were or should be advised.</i>	Sub. (If) <i>I had been or should have been advised.</i>
1 Mon-ērer, <i>I might be &c.</i>	1 Monitus-essem, <i>I might &c.</i>
2 Mon-erēris or erēre, <i>thou</i>	2 Monitus-esses, <i>thou mightest</i>
3 Mon-erētur, <i>he might be</i>	3 Monitus-esset, <i>he might</i>
1 Mon-erēmur, <i>we might be</i>	1 Moniti-essēmus, <i>we might</i>
2 Mon-eremini, <i>ye might be</i>	2 Moniti-essētis, <i>ye might</i>
3 Mon-erentur, <i>they might be</i>	3 Moniti-essent, <i>they might</i>

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. & Past. Monitus, a, um, *being advised, or having been advised.*

Fut. Monendus, a, um, *to be advised.*

THIRD CONJUGATION, PASSIVE.

or—i.

IMPERFECT, BE RULED. | PERFECT, BEEN RULED.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.&Past.</i> [Pres & Imperf.]	<i>Pres.&Past.</i> [Perf.&Pluperf.]
Reg-i, to be ruled	Rectum-esse, to have been ruled.
<i>Future.</i> [be ruled]	
Rectum-iri, to be about to	

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i> [Present Tense]	<i>Present.</i> [Perfect Tense]
<i>I am ruled.</i>	<i>I have been ruled.</i>
1 Reg-or, <i>I am &c.</i>	1 Rectus-sum, <i>I have been &c.</i>
2 Reg-eris or ere, <i>thou art</i>	2 Rectus-es, <i>thou hast been</i>
3 Reg-itur, <i>he is</i>	3 Rectus-est, <i>he has been</i>
1 Reg-imur, <i>we are</i>	1 Recti-sumus, <i>we have been</i>
2 Reg-imini, <i>ye are</i>	2 Recti-estis, <i>ye have been</i>
3 Reg-untur, <i>they are</i>	3 Recti-sunt, <i>they have been</i>
<i>Past.</i> [Imperfect Tense]	<i>Past.</i> [Pluperfect Tense]
<i>I was ruled.</i>	<i>I had been ruled.</i>
1 Reg-ēbar, <i>I was ruled</i>	1 Rectus-eram, <i>I had been &c.</i>
2 Reg-ebāris or ebāre, <i>thou</i>	2 Rectus-eras, <i>thou hadst been</i>
3 Reg-ebātur, <i>he was</i>	3 Rectus-erat, <i>he had been</i>
1 Reg-ebāmur, <i>we were</i>	1 Recti-erāmus, <i>we had been</i>
2 Reg-ebamini, <i>ye were</i>	2 Recti-erātis, <i>ye had been</i>
3 Reg-ebantur, <i>they were</i>	3 Recti-erant, <i>they had been</i>
<i>Future.</i> [Future Tense]	<i>Future.</i> [Potential Future]
<i>I shall or will be ruled.</i>	<i>I shall have been ruled.</i>
1 Reg-ar, <i>I shall be &c.</i>	1 Rectus-ero, <i>I shall have &c.</i>
2 Reg-ēris, or ēre, <i>thou shalt</i>	2 Rectus-eris, <i>thou shalt have</i>
3 Reg-ētur, <i>he shall be</i>	3 Rectus-erit, <i>he shall have</i>
1 Reg-ēmur, <i>we shall be</i>	1 Recti-erimus, <i>we shall have</i>
2 Reg-emini, <i>ye shall be</i>	2 Recti-eritis, <i>ye shall have</i>
3 Reg-entur, <i>they shall be</i>	3 Recti-erunt, <i>they shall have</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.

- 2 Reg-ere, *be thou ruled.*
 3 Reg-itor, *let him be ruled.*

Plur.

- 2 Reg-imini, *be ye ruled.*
 3 Reg-untor, *let them be ruled.*

POTENTIAL AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. [Present Tense]Pot. *I may or can be ruled.*Sub. (If) *I am ruled or should be ruled.*1 Reg-ar, *I may be, &c.*2 Reg-āris or āre, *thou mayest*3 Reg-ātur, *he may be*1 Reg-āmur, *we may be*2 Reg-amini, *ye may be*3 Reg-antur, *they may be**Present.* [Perfect Tense]Pot. *I may have been ruled.*Sub. (If) *I have been or should have been ruled.*1 Rectus-sim, *I may have, &c.*2 Rectus-sis, *thou mayest*3 Rectus-sit, *he may have*1 Recti-simus, *we may have*2 Recti-sitis, *ye may have*3 Recti-sint, *they may have**Past.* [Imperf. Tense]Pot. *I might or could or would be ruled.*Sub. (If) *I were or should be ruled.*1 Reg-erer, *I might be, &c.*2 Reg-erēris or erēre, *thou*3 Reg-erētur, *he might be*1 Reg-erēmur, *we might be*2 Reg-eremini, *ye might be*3 Reg-erentur, *they might be**Past.* [Pluperf. Tense]Pot. *I might or could or would have been ruled.*Sub. (If) *I had been or should have been ruled.*1 Rectus-essem, *I might, &c.*2 Rectus-esses, *thou mightest*3 Rectus-esset, *he might*1 Recti-essēmus, *we might*2 Recti-essētis, *ye might*3 Recti-essent, *they might*

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. & Past. Rectus, a, um, *being or having been advised.**Future.* Reg-endus, a, um, *to be advised.*

FOURTH CONJUGATION, PASSIVE.

ior — iri.

MPERFECT, BE HEARD. | PERFECT, BEEN HEARD.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres. & Past</i> [Pres. & Imp.]	<i>Pres. & Past</i> [Perf. & Pluperf.]
Aud-i, <i>to be heard</i>	Audītum-esse, <i>to have been heard.</i>
<i>Future.</i> [be heard.	
Audītum-iri, <i>to be about to</i>	

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i> [Present Tense]	<i>Present.</i> [Perfect Tense]
<i>I am heard.</i>	<i>I have been heard.</i>
1 Aud-ior, <i>I am, &c.</i>	1 Audītus-sum, <i>I have been &c.</i>
2 Aud-īris or īre, <i>thou art</i>	2 Audītus-es, <i>thou hast been</i>
3 Aud-ītur, <i>he is</i>	3 Audītus-est, <i>he has been</i>
1 Aud-īmur, <i>we are</i>	1 Audīti-sumus, <i>we have been</i>
2 Aud-imini, <i>ye are</i>	2 Audīti-estis, <i>ye have been</i>
3 Aud-iuntur, <i>they are</i>	3 Audīti-sunt, <i>they have been</i>
<i>Past.</i> [Imperfect Tense]	<i>Past.</i> [Pluperfect Tense]
<i>I was heard.</i>	<i>I had been heard.</i>
1 Aud-iēbar, <i>I was, &c.</i>	1 Audītus-eram, <i>I had been &c.</i>
2 Aud-iēbāris or iebāre, <i>thou</i>	2 Audītus-eras, <i>thou hadst</i>
3 Aud-iēbātur, <i>he was</i>	3 Audītus-erat, <i>he had been</i>
1 Aud-iēbāmus, <i>we were</i>	1 Audīti-erāmus, <i>we had been</i>
2 Aud-iēbamini, <i>ye were</i>	2 Audīti-erātis, <i>ye had been</i>
3 Aud-iēbantur, <i>they were</i>	3 Audīti-erant, <i>they had been</i>
<i>Future.</i> [Future Tense]	<i>Future.</i> [Potential Future]
<i>I shall or will be heard.</i>	<i>I shall have been heard.</i>
1 Aud-iar, <i>I shall be, &c.</i>	1 Audītus-ero, <i>I shall have &c.</i>
2 Aud-iēris or iēre, <i>thou shalt</i>	2 Audītus-eris, <i>thou shalt</i>
3 Aud-ietur, <i>he shall be</i>	3 Audītus-erit, <i>he shall</i>
1 Aud-iēmur, <i>we shall be</i>	1 Audīti-erimus, <i>we shall</i>
2 Aud-iemini, <i>ye shall be</i>	2 Audīti-eritis, <i>ye shall</i>
3 Aud-ientur, <i>they shall be</i>	3 Audīti-erunt, <i>they shall</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing.*2 Aud-ire, *be thou heard.*3 Aud-itor, *let him be heard.**Plur.*2 Aud-imini, *be ye heard.*3 Aud-iuntor, *let them be heard.*

POTENTIAL AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. [Present Tense]Pot. *I may or can be heard.*Sub. (If) *I am heard or should be heard.*1 Aud-iar, *I may be, &c.*2 Aud-iāris, *thou mayest be*3 Aud-iātur, *he may be*1 Aud-iāmur, *we may be*2 Aud-iamini, *ye may be*3 Aud-iantur, *they may be**Present.* [Perfect Tense]Pot. *I may have been heard.*Sub. (If) *I have been or should have been heard.*1 Audītus-sim, *I may have*2 Audītus-sis, *thou mayest*3 Audītus-sit, *he may have*1 Audīti-simus, *we may have*2 Audīti-sitis, *ye may have*3 Audīti-sint, *they may have**Past.* [Imperf. Tense]Pot. *I might or could or would be ruled.*Sub. (If) *I were or should be ruled.*1 Aud-īrer, *I might be, &c.*2 Aud-irēris or irēre, *thou*3 Aud-irētur, *he might be*1 Aud-irēmus, *we might be*2 Aud-iremini, *ye might be*3 Aud-irentur, *they might be**Past.* [Pluperf. Tense]Pot. *I might or could or would have been heard.*Sub. (If) *I had been or should have been heard.*1 Audītus-essem, *I might &c.*2 Audītus-esses, *thou mightst*3 Audītus-esset, *he might*1 Audīti-essēmus, *we might*2 Audīti-essētis, *ye might*3 Audīti-essent, *they might*

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. & Past. Audītus, a, um, *being or having been heard.**Future.* Audiendus, a, um, *to be heard.*

IRREGULAR VERBS.

IMPERFECT, BE ABLE, &c.

| PERFECT, BEEN ABLE, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres. & Past. [Pres. & Imperf.]</i>	<i>Prea. & Past. [Perf. & Pluperf.]</i>
1. Posse, <i>to be able</i> ,	Potuisse, <i>to have been able</i> .
2. Velle, <i>to be willing</i> ,	Voluisse, <i>to have been willing</i> .
3. Nolle, <i>to be unwilling</i> ,	Noluisse, <i>to have been unwilling</i> .
4. Malle, <i>to be more willing</i> ,	Maluisse, <i>to have been more willing</i> .
5. Edere, <i>or esse, to eat</i> ,	Edisse, <i>to have eaten</i> .
6. Ferre, <i>to bear</i> ,	Tulisse, <i>to have borne, or suffered</i> .
7. Fieri, <i>to become</i> ,	Factum esse, <i>to have been made, or done</i> .
8. Ferri, <i>to be borne</i> ,	Latum esse, <i>to have been borne</i> .

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present.—[Present Tense.]**I am able, &c.*

- | | | |
|------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Possum, | potes, | potest, |
| possumus, | potestis, | possunt. |
| 2. Volo, | vis, | vult, |
| volumus, | vultis, | volunt. |
| 3. Nolo, | nonvis, | nonvult, |
| nolumus, | nonvultis, | nolunt. |
| 4. Malo, | mavis, | mavult, |
| malumus, | mavultis, | malunt. |
| 5. Edo, | edis, or es, | edit or est, |
| edimus, | editis or estis; | edunt. |
| 6. Fero, | fers, | fert, |
| ferimus, | fertis, | ferunt. |
| 7. Fio, | fis, | fit, |
| fiuus, | fitis, | fiunt. |
| 8. Feror, | ferris or ferre; | fertur, |
| ferimur, | ferimini, | feruntur. |

*Present.—[Perfect Tense.]**I have been able, &c.*

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Potu-i, | isti, it, |
| potu-imus, | istis, erunt or ere. |
| 2. Volu-i, | isti, it, |
| volu-imus, | istis, erunt or ere. |
| 3. Nolu-i, | isti, it, |
| nolu-imus, | istis, erunt or ere. |
| 4. Malu-i, | isti, it, |
| malu-imus, | istis, erunt or ere. |
| 5. Ed-i, | isti, it, |
| ed-imus, | istis, erunt or ere. |
| 6. Tul-i | isti, it, |
| tul-imus, | istis, erunt or ere. |
| 7. Factus-sum, | es, est, |
| facti-sumus, | estis, sunt. |
| 8. Latus-sum, | es, est, |
| lati-sumus, | estis, sunt. |

Past.—[Imperfect Tense.]*I was able, &c.*

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. Pot-eram, | eras, | erat, |
| pot-erāmus, | erātis, | erant. |
| 2. Vol-ēbam, | ēbas, | ēbat, |
| vol-ebāmus, | ebātis, | ebant. |
| 3. Nol-ēbam, | ēbas, | ēbat, |
| nol-ebāmus, | ebātis, | ebant. |
| 4. Mal-ēbam, | ēbas, | ēbat, |
| mal-ebāmus, | ebātis, | ebant. |
| 5. Ed-ēbam, | ēbas, | ēbat, |
| ed-ebāmus, | ebātis, | ebant. |
| 6. Fer-ēbam, | ēbas, | ēbat, |
| fer-ebāmus, | ebātis, | ebant. |
| 7. Fi-ēbam, | ēbas, | ēbat, |
| fi-ebāmus, | ebātis, | ebant. |
| 8. Fer-ēbar, | ebāris or e, | ebātur, |
| fer-ebāmur, | ebamini, | ebantur. |

Past.—[Pluperfect Tense.]*I had been able, &c.*

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------|--------|
| 1. Potu-eram, | eras, | erat, |
| potu-crāmus, | erātis, | erant. |
| 2. Volu-eram, | eras, | erat, |
| volu-crāmus, | erātis, | erant. |
| 3. Nolu-eram, | eras, | erat, |
| nolu-crāmus, | erātis, | erant. |
| 4. Malu-eram, | eras, | erat, |
| malu-crāmus, | erātis, | erant. |
| 5. Ed-eram, | eras, | erat, |
| ed-crāmus, | erātis, | erant. |
| 6. Tul-eram, | eras, | erat, |
| tul-crāmus, | erātis, | erant. |
| 7. Factus-eram, | eras, | erat, |
| facti-crāmus, | erātis, | erant. |
| 8. Latus-eram, | eras, | erat, |
| lati-crāmus, | erātis, | erant. |

Future.—[Future Tense.]*I shall or will be able, &c.*

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------|
| 1. Pot-ero, | eris, | erit, |
| pot-erimus, | eritis, | erunt. |
| 2. Vol-am, | es, | et, |
| vol-ēmus, | ētis, | ent. |
| 3. Nol-am, | es, | et, |
| nol-ēmus, | ētis, | ent. |
| 4. Mal-am, | es, | et, |
| mal-ēmus, | ētis, | ent. |
| 5. Ed-am, | es, | et, |
| ed-ēmus, | ētis, | ent. |
| 6. Fer-am, | es, | et, |
| fer-ēmus, | ētis, | ent. |
| 7. Fi-am, | es, | et, |
| fi-ēmus, | ētis, | ent. |
| 8. Fer-ar, | ēris or ēre, | ētur, |
| fer-ēmur, | emini, | entur. |

Future.—[Potential Future.]*I shall or will have been able, &c.*

- | | | |
|----------------|---------|--------|
| 1. Potu-ero, | eris, | erit, |
| potu-erimus, | eritis, | erint. |
| 2. Volu-ero, | eris, | erit, |
| volu-erimus, | eritis, | erint. |
| 3. Nolu-ero, | eris, | erit, |
| nolu-erimus, | eritis, | erint. |
| 4. Malu-ero, | eris, | erit, |
| malu-erimus, | eritis, | erint. |
| 5. Ed-ero, | eris, | erit, |
| ed-erimus, | eritis, | erint. |
| 6. Tul-ero, | eris, | erit, |
| tul-erimus, | eritis, | erint. |
| 7. Factus-ero, | eris, | erit, |
| facti-erimus, | eritis, | erint. |
| 8. Latus-ero, | eris, | erit, |
| lati-erimus, | eritis, | erint. |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.**NOTE.—***Possum, volo, malo*, have no Imperative Mood.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 3. Noli, or nolito, be thou unwilling. | 7. Fi, or fito, become thou. |
| nolite, or nolitote, be ye, &c. | fite, or fitote : 3. Fiunto. |
| 5. Ede, edito, or es, esto, eat thou. | 8. Ferre, or fertor, be thou borne. |
| edite, editote : 3. Edunto. | ferimini, or feriminor : 3. Ferun- |
| 6. Fer, or fertor, bear thou. | tor. |
| ferte or fertote : 3. Ferunto. | |

POTENTIAL AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.—[Present Tense.]

POT. *I may be able, &c.*

SUB. (If) *I should be able, &c.*

1. Poss-im,	is,	it,
poss-imus,	itis,	int.
2. Vel-im,	is,	it,
vel-imus,	itis,	int.
3. Nol-im,	is,	it,
nol-imus,	itis,	int.
4. Mal-im,	is,	it,
mal-imus,	itis,	int.
5. Ed-am,	as,	at,
ed-amus,	atis,	ant.
6. Fer-am,	as,	at,
fer-amus,	atis,	ant.
7. Fi-am,	as,	at,
fi-amus,	atis,	ant.
8. Fer-ar,	aris, or are,	atur,
fer-āmur,	amini,	antur.

Present.—[Perfect Tense.]

POT. *I may have been able, &c.*

SUB. (If) *I have been or should have been able, &c.*

1. Potu-erim,	eris,	erit,
potu-erimus,	eritis,	erint.
2. Volu-erim,	eris,	erit,
volu-erimus,	eritis,	erint.
3. Nolu-erim,	eris,	erit,
nolu-erimus,	eritis,	erint.
4. Malu-erim,	eris,	erit,
malu-erimus,	eritis,	erint.
5. Ed-erim,	eris,	erit,
ed-erimus,	eritis,	erint.
6. Tul-erim,	eris,	erit,
tul-erimus,	eritis,	erint.
7. Factus-sim,	sis,	sit,
facti-simus,	sitis,	sint.
8. Latus-sim,	sis,	sit,
lati-simus,	sitis,	sint.

Past. [Imperfect Tense.]

POT. *I might be able, &c.*

SUB. (If) *I were or should be able.*

1. Poss-em,	es,	et,
poss-ēmus,	ētis,	ent.
2. Vell-em,	es,	et,
vell-ēmus,	ētis,	ent.
3. Noll-em,	es,	et,
noll-ēmus,	ētis,	ent.
4. Mall-em,	es,	et,
mall-ēmus,	ētis,	ent.
5. Eder-em, or essem;	es,	et,
eder-ēmus,	ētis,	ent.
6. Ferr-em,	es,	et,
ferr-ēmus,	ētis,	ent.
7. Fier-em,	es,	et,
fier-ēmus,	ētis,	ent.
8. Ferr-er,	ēris, or ēre,	etur,
ferr-ēmur,	ēmini,	entur.

Past. [Pluperfect Tense.]

POT. *I might have been able.*

SUB. (If) *I had been or should have been able.*

1. Potu-issem,	isses,	isset,
potu-issēmus,	issētis,	issent.
2. Volu-issem,	isses,	isset,
volu-issēmus,	issētis,	issent.
3. Nolu-issem,	isses,	isset,
nolu-issēmus,	issētis,	issent.
4. Malu-issem,	isses,	isset,
malu-issēmus,	issētis,	issent.
5. Ed-issem,	isses,	isset,
ed-issēmus,	issētis,	issent.
6. Tul-issem,	isses,	isset,
tul-issēmus,	issētis,	issent.
7. Factus-essem,	esses,	esset,
facti-essēmus,	essētis,	essent.
8. Latus-essem,	esses,	esset,
lati-essēmus,	essētis,	essent.

GERUNDS.

2. Volendi, volendo, volendum, *of being, in being, to be, willing.*
 3. Nolendi, nolendo, nolendum *unwilling.*
 4. Malendi, malendo, malendum..... *more willing.*
 5. Edendi, edendo, edendum, *of eating, in eating, to eat.*
 6. Ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, *of bearing, in bearing, to bear.*

SUPINES.

- Active.* 5. Esu, *to eat.* | *Passive.* Esu, *to be eaten.*
 6. Latu, *to bear.* | Latu, *to be borne.*

PARTICIPLES.

- Active.* 1. Potens, *being able.*
 2. Volens, *willing.*
 3. Nolens, *unwilling.*
 4. Malens, *more willing.*
 5. Edens, *eating.* Esurus, *about to eat.*
 6. Ferens, *bearing.* Laturus, *about to bear.*
 7. Faciendus, *to be made or done.*
 8. Ferendus, *to be borne.*
Passive. 7. Factus, *being or having been made or done.*
 8. Latus, *being or having been borne or suffered.*

Eo, to go, is conjugated like *Audio*, except in the following tenses :—

	Singular.			Plural.		
<i>Imp. Ind. Pres.</i>	Eo,	is,	it,	Imus,	itis,	eunt.
<i>Past.</i>	Ibam,	ibas,	ibat,	Ibāmus,	ibātis,	ibant.
<i>Fut.</i>	Ibo,	ibis,	ibit,	Ibimus,	ibitis,	ibunt.
<i>Imperative.</i>		I, or	ito,	Ite, or	itote,	3. Eunto.
<i>Imp. Pot. Pres.</i>	Eam,	eas,	eat,	Eāmus,	eātis,	eant.
<i>Gerunds.</i>	Eundi,	eundo,	eundum.			
<i>Participle.</i>	Iens,	(Gen. euntis,) going.				

In like manner, the compounds of *Eo* are declined ; also *queo* to be able, and *nequeo* to be unable, except that the two latter have no Imperative nor Gerunds.

DEFECTIVE VERBS

Are those which have only some particular Tenses and Moods :—as *Aio, I say* ; *Ausim, I dare* ; *Ave, Hail ! &c.*

Aio, I say.

	Singular.			Plural.		
<i>Impf. Ind. Pres.</i>	<i>Aio,</i>	<i>ais,</i>	<i>ait</i>	....	....	<i>aiunt.</i>
<i>Past.</i>	<i>ai-ēbam,</i>	<i>ēbas,</i>	<i>ēbat,</i>	<i>ebāmus,</i>	<i>ebātis,</i>	<i>ēbant.</i>
<i>Perf. Ind. Pres.</i>	....	<i>aisti,</i>	....	....	<i>aistis</i>	....
<i>Imperative.</i>	....	<i>ai,</i>	....	....	....	....
<i>Impf. Pot. Pres.</i>	<i>aias,</i>	<i>aiat,</i>	<i>aiāmus</i>	<i>aiant.</i>
<i>Participle.</i>	<i>Aiens.</i>					

Ausim, I dare.

<i>Impf. Ind. Pres.</i>	<i>Ausim,</i>	<i>ansis,</i>	<i>ausit,</i>	<i>ansint.</i>
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Ave, Hail !

<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Ave or avēto,</i>	<i>avēte or avetôte.</i>
<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Avēre.</i>	

Salve, God save you !

<i>Imperative.</i>	....	<i>salve or salvēto</i>	<i>salvēte or salvetôte.</i>
<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>salvēre.</i>		
<i>Impf. Ind. Fut.</i>	<i>salvēbis</i>

Cedo, Give me.

<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>cedo</i>	<i>cedito.</i>
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Faxo, or faxim, (for Faciam) I will or may do it.

<i>Impf. Ind. Pres.</i>	<i>Fax-o or fax-im,</i>	<i>is, it,</i>	<i>imus,</i>	<i>itis,</i>	<i>int.</i>
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Quæso, I pray.

<i>Impf. Ind. Pres.</i>	<i>Quæs-o,</i>	<i>is,</i>	<i>it,</i>	<i>umus</i>
<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Quæsere.</i>					
<i>Participle.</i>	<i>Quæsens.</i>					

Inquam or Inquo, *I say.*

<i>Impf. Ind. Pres.</i>	Inqu-io or am, is, it,	imus, iunt.
<i>Past.</i>	.... inquiēbat,	inquirebant.
<i>Fut.</i>	.... inquires, inquiet.	
<i>Perf. Ind. Pres.</i>	.... inquisti,	
<i>Imperative.</i>	Inque, inquit, or inquito.	
<i>Participle.</i>	Inquiens.	

These Verbs—Nov-i, *I know* ;
 Memin-i, *I remember* ;
 Cœp-i, *I begin* ;
 Od-i, *I hate* ;

have the forms of the perfect tenses combined with the meanings of the imperfect. *Nosco*, the present of *novi* is in use, and denotes to *learn*, whence *novi* expresses the actual knowledge which is the result of past learning.

<i>Impf. Ind. Pres.</i>	-i,	isti,	it,	imus,	istis, ērunt.
<i>Past.</i>	-eram,	eras,	erat,	erāmus,	erātis, erant.
<i>Fut.</i>	-ero,	eris,	erit,	erimus,	eritis, erint.
<i>Impf. Pot. Pres.</i>	-erim,	eris,	erit,	erimur,	eritis, erint.
<i>Past.</i>	-issem,	isses,	isset,	issēmus,	issētis, issent.
<i>Imperative.</i>		Memento,			Mementōte.

IMPERSONAL VERBS

Are those which take *It* before them in English, as—

Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, &c. it delights, &c.

Decet, decebat, decuit, &c. it becomes, &c.

Licet, licuit, or licitum-est, it is lawful, &c.

Miseret, miseruit, or miserescit, it pities, &c.

Oportet, oportuit, it behoves, &c.

Pœnitet, pœnituit, it repents, &c.

Pudet, puduit, it shames, &c.

Pugnatur, pugnabatur, pugnatum-est, it is fought, &c.

Tædet, pertæsum-est, it wearies, &c.

Videtur, videbatur, visum-est, videbitur, &c, it seemeth, &c.

ADVERBS.

ADVERBS, Conjunctions, Prepositions and Interjections, being words that are neither declined nor conjugated, are called by grammarians, *Particles*, (*particulæ*), small parts of speech.

Adverbs are those Particles which qualify Verbs, Adjectives, and whole Sentences; in the same manner that Adjective qualify Substantives. They are also the most concise form for expressing the sense of "in a certain manner," "at a certain time," "on a certain occasion," "in a certain place," "to a certain degree." Thus *facilè*, easily, expresses the sense of "in an easy manner;" and *tunc*, then, *nuper*, lately, *illic*, there, *multùm* much, respectively mean "at that time," "on a late occasion," "in that place," "to a considerable degree."

The following list contains the greater number of words of this description, with the exception of such as are formed from Adjectives, Substantives and Particles, which may be known when they occur by the character of their termination; those ending in *è*, *ò*, *ùs*, *ùm* and *ter*, being usually formed from Adjectives; and those in *im* from Substantives or Participles; as *doctè*, learnedly, *citò*, quickly, *citiùs*, more quickly, *primùm*, first, *feliciter*, happily, *gradatim*, by degrees, or gradually, *conjunctim*, conjointly. *

Adeo, so very. *Adeo dives*, *adeo liberalis*, *ut nihil supra*, so very rich, so very liberal, that nothing (could go) beyond.

Alias, otherwise. *Quid alias malim*, what otherwise should I prefer.

Alibi, elsewhere. *Alibi factus arborei*, elsewhere the fruits of trees.

Aliter, otherwise. *Multo aliter evenit*, it happened much otherwise.

An, whether, (also the sign of a question.) *Nescio an ames me*, I know not whether thou love me. *An odis me?* Hatest thou me?

At, *Ast*, but, only. *Scipio est bellator*, *at Cato orator*, Scipio is a warrior, but Cato an orator.

* Whenever the adverb is liable to be confounded with some other word of a different part of speech, a grave accent is generally placed over the last vowel.

Atqui, but yet. *Atqui Virtutes sunt pares*, but yet the Virtues are equal.

Atque, and, but. *Atque aliquis dicat*, and let any one say, or, but some one may say.

Autem, but, moreover. *Neque autem sum ego ita demens*, neither, moreover, am I so mad.

Bene, well. *Bene mones*, you advise well.

Bis, twice. *Bis dat qui citò dat*, twice he gives who quickly gives.

Ceu, like as, as if. *Ceu fumus*, like smoke. *Ceu vero*, as if indeed.

Clam, secretly. *Superat clam ferro*, he overcomes secretly with the sword.

Cras, to-morrow. *Cras mane*, to-morrow morning.

Cùm, or *Quàm*, when. *Cùm usus est*, when there is occasion.

Cum, or *Quum*, although, because ; or, since, *with the subj. mood.* *Cum certum sit*, since it is certain.

Cur, why. *Cur excrucio me?* why do I torture myself?

Dudum, a while ago. *Prædixit dudum*, he told me so a while ago.

Dum, whilst. *Dum Pontifex scandet Capitolium*, whilst the Pontiff shall ascend the Capitol.

Dum, or *dummodo*, if only, provided that. *Negligunt omnia honesta, dummodo consequuntur potentia*, they neglect all honest things, if only they can obtain power.

Enim, for. *Attendite enim diligenter*, for attend dilligently.

Equidem, I indeed. *Non equidem invideo*, I indeed envy not.

Ergo, therefore, then. *Quid ergo bibis?* Why then drink?

Etiam, also, again, even. *Etiam atque etiam*, again and again.

Etiam nunc, even now.

Etsi, although. *Nam etsi vidēbat*, for although he saw.

Fere, or *ferme*, almost. *Fere eādē horā*, almost at the same hour.

Forsan, perhaps. *Forsan juvabit*, haply it will delight.

Frustra, vainly. *Frustra mittit telum*, in vain he sends a dart.

Haud, not. *Haud dubium est*, it is not doubtful.

Here, or *heri*, yesterday. *Venisti here?* Camest thou yesterday?

Hic, here. *Hic adsit*, let him be present here.

Hinc, hence. *Abi hinc*, depart hence.

Huc, here, hither. *Evocāte huc*, call him forth hither. *Huc ades*, come here.

Jam, now, already. *Jam Pater misit*, already the Father hath sent.

Ibi, there. *Ibi malis esse*, there thou wouldst rather be.

Igitur, therefore. *Quid igitur vult*, what therefore wishes he?

Illic, there. *Fuit utilis illic*, he was useful there.

Illinc, thence. *Aliquid detrimenti adportat illinc*, something of loss he brings us thence.

Illuc, there, thither. *Impellitur huc et illuc*, he is driven here and there.

Imo, yea. *Imo habui*, yes, I have.

Inde, thence. *Redeo inde*, I return thence.

Intro, within-doors. *Auferte hæc intro*, carry off these things within doors.

Ita, so. *Ita est*, so it is. *Ita est homo*, such is the man.

Itaque, therefore. *Itaque prius quàm conarētur aliquid*, therefore before that he should attempt any thing.

Item, also. *Defectiōnes solis, itemque lunæ, prædicuntur*, the eclipses of the sun, and also of the moon, are foretold.

Magis, more, further. *Mox loquar magis tecum*, presently I will speak further with you.

Mox, presently. *Mox huc revertar*, I shall soon come back hither.

Næ, verily. *Næ illi vehementer errant*, verily they greatly err.

Nam, Namque, for. *Namque ferunt*, for they report.

Ne, sign of interrogation. *Ita ne contemnor abs te?* Am I so despised by thee?

Ne, not (with imperative and subjunctive moods). *Ne fac*, do it not.

Ne doleas plus nimio, thou mayst not grieve more than enough.

Ne, lest. *Ne fortè recuses*, lest haply you should refuse.

Nedum, much less. *Nescit legere, nedum scribere*, he cannot read, much less write.

Nempe, for example. *Nempe, negas, &c.* for example, you deny, &c.

Ni, Nisi, but that, unless. *Ni metuam patrem*, but that I fear his father.

Nimirum, doubtless, to wit. *Uter dicètur melior orātor? Nimirum qui quoque melior homo.* Whether of the two shall be called the better orator? Doubtless he who is also the better man.

Non, not. *Non prævideram*, I had not foreseen it.

Num, whether, also a sign of interrogation. *Num læna procreavit te?* Hath a lioness brought thee forth?

Nunc, now. *Nunc non est narrandi locus*, now there is not space for telling. *Nunc adeste*, now attend.

Nuper, lately. *Nuper vidi me*, lately I saw myself.

Olim, once, formerly, hereafter. *Sic olim loquebantur*, so they formerly spoke. *Hæc olim meminisse iurabit*, it will delight us to remember these things hereafter.

Palam, openly. *Palam ac interdiu*, publicly, and in the day time.

Parum, but little. *Parum successit*, it prospered but little.

Pene, in a manner. *Pene par*, almost equal.

Porro, further, moreover. *Ut porro intelligas*, that you may further understand.

Præ, before. *I præ: sequar*, go before: I will follow.

Procul, far off. *Procul in pelago*, far off at sea.

Proinde, therefore. *Proinde sis bono animo*, therefore be of good courage.

Prope, nigh, nearly. *Prope intueri aliquid*, narrowly to inspect any thing.

Quamquam, although. *Quamquam cupio*, although I desire.

Quàm, how. *Quam timeo*, how I fear. *Quam mox erit cæna cocta?* How soon will supper be ready?

Quare, wherefore. (*Quâ re*, for which thing.) *Quare agite*, wherefore, come ye.

Quantum, as much as. *Quantum audio*, as far as I hear.

Quando, when. *Veniat quando volet*, let him come when he will.

Qui, how. *Qui fit?* how happens it?

Quidem, indeed, at least. *Quidem cupio*, indeed I desire it.

Quia, because. *Quia natura non potest mutari*, because nature cannot be changed.

- Quin*, yea, but. *Quin taces*, but be silent. *Quin dic*, yea, say. Also interrogatively, for *Cur non*? Why not?
- Quippe*, for, as, certainly. *Quippe qui nil sciēbat*, as one who knew nothing.
- Quō*, whither. *Quo intendit*? Whither goes he? *Quō te agis*? Whither goest thou?
- Quominus*, that not. *Quominus hæ nuptiæ fierent*, that these nuptials should not take place.
- Quod*, because, since, that. *Gaudeo quod vivis*, I rejoice that you are alive.
- Quoniam*, because, since. *Quoniam delusisti nos*, because thou hast deceived us.
- Quoque*, also. *Tu quoque nimium perparcē facis sumptum*, thou also art excessively niggardly in expenditure.
- Quū*, see *Cū*.
- Retro*, backward, back again. *Regreditur retro*, he returns back again.
- Sæpe*, often. *Sæpe feci*, I have often done it.
- Sat*, *Satis*, sufficient. *Sat habeo*, I have enough. *Satis cum periculo*, sufficiently with danger.
- Secus*, otherwise. *Nemo dicet secus*, no one will say otherwise.
- Scilicet*, to wit, that is to say, doubtless. *Scilicet ita res est*, doubtless so the thing is.
- Semel*, once. *Semel atque iterum*, once and again.
- Semper*, always. *Nomen semper manēbit*, (thy) name shall always remain.
- Si*, if. *Sin*, but if. *Si me audies*, if thou wilt hear me.
- Sic*, so. *Sic res est*, so the matter is.
- Simul*, at the same time. *Agere duas res simul*, to do two things at once.
- Tam*, so, as much. *Tam homo quam tu*, as much-a man as thou.
- Tamen*, yet. *Tamen loquar*, yet I will speak.
- Tandem*, at length. *Vix tandem sensi*, I scarcely at last felt it.
- Tum*, *Tunc*, then. *Tum locūsus est*, then he spoke.
- Ubi*, where. *Ubi-ubi erit*, wheresoever he shall be.
- Ubinam*, where, whereabouts. *Ubinam hic est*? Whereabouts is he?
- Vix*, scarcely. *Vix sum apud me*, I am scarcely myself.
- Unde*, whence. *Unde id scis*? Whence know you that?
- Usque*, always, even, as far as. *Usque à pueris*, even from boyhood.
- Ut*, how. *Vide ut otīsus it*, see how lazily he goes.
- Ut*, as. *Ut optāsti, sic est*, as you wished, so it is.
- Ut* (with the subj.), in order that, that. *Remis contendit, ut caperet eam partem insulæ*, he strove with oars, in order that he might gain that part of the island.
- Utique*, certainly. *Si continentia virtus, utique et abstinentia*, if continence is a virtue, certainly also is abstinence.

CONJUNCTIONS

ARE those Particles which connect words and sentences together. They are of two kinds, Collective and Distributive.

Note. Almost all Conjunctions are occasionally Adverbs; the name of *conjunction* being properly applied to the following words only when they are employed as connecting particles.

COLLECTIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

Ac or *Atque*,* and, as, than. *Non aliter scribo ac sentio*, not otherwise I write than think. *Et scientiâ atque usu nauticârum rerum antecedunt cæteros*, in science and experience of nautical affairs they excel the rest.

Et, both, and. *Adsuesce et dicere et audire verum*, accustom yourself both to speak and hear the truth.

Que, both, and. *Diique hominesque*, both Gods and men.

DISTRIBUTIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

An, whether, or. *Taceam-ne an prædicem nescio*, whether I should keep silence, or speak out, I know not.

Aut, either, or. *Aut verum est aut falsum*, it is either true or false.

Nec, neither, nor. *Idem contemnuntur qui prosunt nec sibi nec alteri*, they are despised who do good neither to themselves nor to another.

Neque, neither, nor. *Virtus ammittitur neque naufragio neque incendio*, Virtue is lost neither by shipwreck nor conflagration.

Quam, than, as. *Solicitus sum non magis meâ quam tuâ causâ*, I am anxious not more on my own than on your account. *Tam ego homo sum, quam tu*, I am as much a man as thou.

Sed, but. *Ultus est non solum publicas, sed etiam privatas injurias*, he avenged not only public, but private injuries.

Sive, or *Seu*, whether, or. *Sive cogito, sive scribo*, whether I think or write.

Vel, either, or. *Vel adest, vel non*, he is either present or not. †

Ve, either, or. *Tros Tyriusve*, Trojan or Tyrian.

* *Ac* is used before a consonant, *atque* before a vowel.

† *Vel* between two words is less distributive than *aut*. The former particle is often used adverbially before one word for emphasis; as, *Vel maxima victoria*, "The very greatest victory."

PREPOSITIONS,

(From *præpono*, *prepositum* to place before) are Particles placed before Substantives, which they cause to follow in the accusative or ablative case.

PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

Ad, to. *Eo ad Patrem*, I go to (my) Father.
Adversus, against. *Adversus me*, against me.
Ante, before. *Ante omnia*, before all things.
Apud, at, with, among. *Apud aliquem*, with any one.
Circa, or *Circum*, about. *Circum mœnia*, round the walls.
Cis, or *Citra*, on this side. *Cis Alpes*, on this side the Alps.
Contra, against, opposite. *Contra Italiam*, opposite Italy.
Erga, towards. *Amor erga regem*, love towards the king.
Extra, without. *Extra urbem*, outside the city.
Infra, beneath. *Infra dignitatem*, below (his) dignity.
Inter, between, amongst. *Inter me et te*, between me and you.
Juxta, nigh to. *Juxta viam*, near the road.
Ob, because of, against, for. *Ob hanc rem*, because of this thing.
Penes, with, possessed by. *Est penes te*, it is with thee, or in thy power, or possession.
Per, by, through. *Ire per urbem*, To go through the city.
Pone, behind. *Pone castra*, behind the camp.
Post, after. *Post tres dies*, after three days.
Præter, besides, except, beyond. *Præter spem evēnit*, beyond hope it happened.
Propter, on account of, near. *Propter merita*, on account of (his) deserts.
Prope, nigh. *Prope oppidum*, nigh the town.
Secus, by, along with. *Secus fluvium*, by (near to) the river.
Trans, on the other side. *Trans Alpes*, on the other side the Alps.
Ultra, beyond. *Ultra fines*, beyond the bounds.
Usque, as far as, until. *Usque necem*, unto death.
Versus, towards. *Versus Romam*, towards Rome.

PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE ABLATIVE CASE.

A, ab, or abs, from, by. *A tergo*, from behind.*
Absque, without. *Absque argumento*, without argument.

A is used only before a consonant, *abs* only before *t, c*, or *q*; as *abs te*, by thee.

Coram, before, in presence of. *Coram iudice*, before the judge.
Cum, with. *Pugnare cum hostibus*, to fight with the enemy.
De, of, concerning, from. *De eâ re*, concerning that thing.
E, or *ex*, out of, from. *E conspectu*, out of sight.
Præ, for, before, in comparison with. *Non possum scribere reliqua præ lacrymis*, I cannot write the rest for tears.
Pro, for, according to, before. *Pro hac vicê*, for this turn. *Pro castris*, before the camp.
Sine, without. *Sine dubitatione*, without doubt.
Tenus, up to, as far as. *Collo tenus*, up to the neck.

PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING EITHER CASE.

1. The Accusative.

Clam, unknown to. *Clam patrem*, unknown to his father.
In, into, towards (in what direction?) *Eo in urbem*, I go into the city.
Sub, near, before (what time?) *Sub noctem*, before night.*
Super, upon, in addition to. *Fames super morbum*, famine upon, or in addition to, disease.
Super, on, upon. *Super lapidem*, on a stone.
Subter, under. *Subter terram*, under the earth.

2. The Ablative.

Clam, unknown to. *Clam patre*, unknown to his father.
In, in, amongst, on (what person or place?) *Sum in urbe*, I am in the city.
Sub, under, before (what person or place?) *Sub iudice*, before the judge. *Sub scamno*, under the bench.
Super, on, upon. *Sidunt super arbore*, they sit upon the tree.
Subter, under. *Subter aquâ*, under the water.

PREPOSITIONS USED ONLY, OR IN A PECULIAR SENSE, IN COMPOUND WORDS.

AM, round, about, (from *ambo*, both.)
Ambio (*am* and *eo*, to go round), to walk round, to canvass for votes.
Anquiro (*an* and *quæro*, to seek about), to inquire.
CON, together, (a variation of *cum*, with.)
Cohibeo (*con* and *habeo*, to have together), to hold in.
Complector (*con* and *plecto*, to twine together), to embrace.
Conjungo (*con* and *jungo*, to join together), to unite.
Colloco (*con* and *loco*, to place together), to set in order.
Corrumpo (*con* and *rumpo*, to break together), to burst, or to break up altogether.
DI, or *DIS*, asunder, (a variation of *de*, from.)
Diligo (*di* and *lego*, to gather asunder), to select.
Discedo (*dis* and *cedo*, to give place asunder), to depart.

* Hence Chaucer's word, *Underne*, under-noon (nine in the morning)..

IN, not: as—

Ignosco (in and *nosco*, not to know), to be ignorant of.

RE, back, again: as—

Recreo (*re* and *creo*, to create again), to refresh, or recruit.

Redeo re (and *eo*, to go back), to return.

SE, aside: as—

Seduco (*se* and *duco*, to lead astray), to seduce.

PER, **PRÆ**, and **PRO**, are much the same in composition as when single: *Præ* signifying very much, or before, in the composition of adjectives;—*præ* and *pro*, before, in the composition of verbs;—and *per*, extremely, or thoroughly, in all parts of speech.

INTERJECTIONS,

Or **EXCLAMATIONS**, are particles which indicate some sudden emotion. They have frequently no connection with or influence over other words, but are merely *thrown between* (*interjecta*) as in a parenthesis.

Ah! ah!

Apage! away!

Atat! aha!

Au! hush!

Ecce! behold! *Eccum!* (for *ecce illum*) see him here! *Ecce homo!* behold the man!

Eho! Soho! *Ehodum!* Prithee now!

En! Lo! behold! *En Priamus!* Lo, Priam! It is used also with an accusative. *En tectum!* *En tegulas!* behold the roof! behold the tiles!

Evah! bravo!

Eu, or Euge! well done!

Hei! Alas!

Heu, or Eheu! alas! *Heu Pietas!* alas, Piety! It is also used with an accusative. *Heu me miserum!* alas, for me unhappy!

Heus! Soho! *Heus! juvenes,* So there, youths!

Hui! out!

Hem! hold! here!

Io! hurrah!

O, or oh! O! oh! *O festus dies!* O happy day! It is also used with an accusative. *O fortunatos agricolas!* oh the happy husbandmen!

Papæ! strange!

Proh! Oh! *Proh Jupiter!* Oh Jupiter! It is also used with an accusative. *Proh fidem hominum!* Oh the faith of men!

Væ! alas! woe! *Væ mihi!* woe to me!

Vah! heyday! O rare!

SYNTAX, OR CONSTRUCTION.

THE FIRST CONCORD:

THE NOMINATIVE CASE, AND THE VERB.

A VERB personal agrees with its nominative case in number and person: ¹

Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuère coloni.

Cæsar in Britanniæ proficisci contendit.

The nominative case of pronouns is seldom expressed:

Arma virumque cano.

unless for the sake of distinction or emphasis: ²

Tu das epulis accumbere Divum.

Ego certè meum Reipublicæ officium præstitero.

Sometimes a sentence is the nominative case to a verb: ³

Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

-
1. *Sera nunquam est ad bonos mores via.*—The way to good manners is never too late.
 2. *Tu es patronus, tu parens.*—Thou art our patron, thou our parent.
 3. *Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes, emollit mores.*—To have learnt the liberal arts, refines the manners.

Sometimes an adverb with a genitive case : ⁴

Neque multum ætatis superesset.

Note.— This example of the adverb and genitive case might perhaps be referred with equal propriety to Rule 18, or Rule 135 ; as all three rest upon the same broad principle — that where a *part* only of the substantive is intended to be qualified by the epithet (whether adverb or adjective,) the real subject of the verb is *understood*, being implied in the genitive case expressed : unless we say the epithet thus used is changed into a *substantive*, as on other occasions :— *Quid enim est hoc ipsum diu ?* “ For what is this same length ? ” — CICERO.

EXCEPTIONS.

VERBS of the infinitive mood often set before them an accusative case instead of a nominative, the conjunction *quod*, or *ut*, “ that,” being omitted : ⁵

*Progeniem sed enim Trojano à sanguine duci
Audierat.*

Suspicati hostes huc nostros esse venturos.

Note.— Thus also in English, these forms are often convertible :—
“ I wished that he should return,” or “ I wished him to return.”

A Verb placed between two nominative cases of different numbers, may agree with either of them : ⁶

A Noun of multitude of the singular number is sometimes joined to a verb plural : ⁷

Pars in frustra secant.

Verbs impersonal have not a nominative case preceding them : ⁸

Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos.

Tumulos conspiciari licet.

4. *Partim virorum ceciderunt in bello.*— Part of the men fell in the war.

5. *Te rediisse incolumem gaudeo.*— I am glad that you are returned safe.

6. *Pectus quoque robora fiunt.*— Her breast also becomes oak.

7. *Uterque deluduntur dolis.*— Both are deceived with tricks.

8. *Tædet me vitæ.*— I am weary of life.

THE SECOND CONCORD.

THE SUBSTANTIVE AND THE ADJECTIVE.

ADJECTIVES, participles, and pronouns, agree with the substantive, in gender, in number, and in case :⁹

*Multum ille et terris jactatus et alto,
Vi superum, sævæ memorem Junonis ob iram.*

Sometimes a sentence supplies the place of a substantive, the adjective being put in the neuter gender :¹⁰

Filium in puerili ætate in publico in conspectu patris assistere turpe ducunt.

THE THIRD CONCORD.

THE RELATIVE AND THE ANTECEDENT.

A RELATIVE agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person :¹¹

Est ego, quæ Divum incedo regina.

Sometimes a sentence is put for the antecedent :¹²

Plures paucos circumstabant : quod animadvertit Cæsar.

A relative placed between two substantives of different genders and numbers, agrees sometimes with the latter :¹³

Sometimes a relative agrees with the primitive, which is understood in the possessive :¹⁴

Note. — In the Example below, the more precise, but less elegant, construction would be—*laudare me fortunatum, qui haberem, &c.*

9. *Rara avis in terris.* — A rare bird upon earth.
10. *Audito regem Doroberniam proficisci.* — It being heard that the king was proceeding to Dover.
11. *Vir bonus est quis? Qui leges juraque servat.* — Who is a good man? He who observes the laws and rights.
12. *In tempore ad eam veni, quod rerum omnium est primum.* — I came to her in season, which is the chief of all points.
13. *Homines tuentur illum globum quæ terra dicitur.* — Men regard that globe which is called the earth.
14. *Omnes laudare fortunas meas, qui gnatum haberem tali ingenio præditum.* — All men extolled my fortune, who had a son endued with such a disposition.

If a nominative case is put between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by the verb, or by some other word which is placed in the sentence with the verb : 15

*Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
Posthabitâ coluisse Samo.*

THE CONSTRUCTION OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

WHEN two substantives of a different signification meet together, the latter is put in the genitive case : 16

Judicium Paridis, spretæque injuria forma.

This genitive case is sometimes changed into the dative : 17

Huic cervixque comæque trahuntur Per terram.

Tantæ-ne animis cælestibus iræ ?

Note.—It might however be said here, that the latter substantive is governed by the verb *sunt* understood, as in the Example below, according to Rule 70.

An adjective of the neuter gender, put without a substantive, requires sometimes a genitive case : 18

Tu mihi quodcunque hoc regni — Concilias.

Iis aliquantum itineris progressis.

Miratur portas, strepitumque, et strata viarum.

Note.—This last might be called an Example of a *participle*, (as *paululum* below, of an adverb): though in truth it matters little what denomination is adopted. (See Note to Rule 4.)

Sometimes a genitive case is set alone, the former substantive being understood, by the figure ellipsis ; 19

Note.—This omission is not peculiar to the Latin language, but arises from the natural habit of suppressing superfluous words in common parlance—just as we say in English, “When you are come to St. Paul’s (cathedral,) proceed direct to Mr. Asterisk’s (house.)”

15. *Cujus numen adoro.* — Whose deity I adore.

16. *Crescit amor nummi.* — The love of money increases.

17. *Urbi pater est.* — He is the father of the city.

18. *Paululum pecuniæ.* — A very little money.

19. *Ubi ad Dianæ veneris (sc. templum.)* — When you are come to Diana’s (temple,) — in Greek, εἰς Ἀρτεμίδος (ἱερόν).

Two substantives respecting the same thing are put in the same case : ²⁰

Nos, tua progenies, — Italis disjungimur oris.

The praise, the dispraise, or the quality of a thing, is put in the ablative, or the genitive case : ²¹

Sunt mihi bis septem præstanti corpore Nymphæ.

Res erat multæ operæ et laboris.

Capillo sunt promisso.

Crinibus Iiades passis.

Note. — It should be observed that a substantive is not used in this sense in the ablative or genitive case, unless qualified itself by some adjective or participle.

Opus and *usus* (signifying *need*) require an ablative case : ²²

But *opus* seems sometimes to be put *adjectively*, for *necessarius* : ²³

THE CONSTRUCTION OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

THE GENITIVE CASE AFTER THE ADJECTIVE.

ADJECTIVES which signify desire, knowledge, memory, fear, and the contraries to these, with many others which declare a passion of the mind, require a genitive case : ²⁴

Mens sibi conscia recti.

Neque enim ignari sumus antè malorum.

Veterisque memor Saturnia belli.

Homines nostræ consuetudinis imperiti.

Securus amorum Germanæ.

20. *Effodiuntur opes, irritamenta malorum.* — Riches, the incentive to wickedness, are dug out of the earth.

21. *Ingenui cultûs puer, ingenuique pudoris.* — A boy of ingenuous aspect, and ingenuous modesty.

22. *Auctoritate tuâ nobis opus est.* — We have need of your authority.

23. *Dux nobis et auctor opus est.* — A leader and adviser is necessary for us.

24. *Est natura hominum novitatis avida.* — The nature of men is desirous of novelty.

Adjectives ending in *ax*, derived from verbs, also require a genitive case : ²⁵

Nouns partitive, nouns of number, comparatives and superlatives, also some adjectives put partitively, require a genitive case, from which also they take their gender : ²⁶

Uter eorum vitâ superârit.

Quarum quæ formâ pulcherrima Deiopeia.

Nulla earum (navium) cursum tenere poterat.

But they are used also with these prepositions, *à, ab, de, è, ex, inter, ante* : ²⁷

Ex his omnibus longè sunt humanissimi.

Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes.

Secundus, however, sometimes requires a dative case : ²⁸

An interrogative and the word which answers it should be of the same case and tense, unless words of a different construction be employed : ²⁹

Monstrate mearum

Vidistis si quam hîc errantem fortè sororum. —

— Nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum.

II.— THE DATIVE CASE AFTER THE ADJECTIVE.

ADJECTIVES whereby advantage, disadvantage, likeness, and unlikeness, pleasure, submission, or relation to any thing is signified, require a dative case : ³⁰

Os humerosque Deo similis.

Ædificia ferè Gallicis consimilia.

Eorum supplicia gratiora Diis immortalibus esse arbitrantur.

25. *Tempus edax rerum.* — Time the consumer of (all) things.

26. *Primus regum Romanorum fuit Romulus.* — Romulus was the first of the Roman kings.

27. *Solus de superis.* — The only one of the powers above.

28. *Haud ulli veterum virtute secundus.* — Not inferior to any of the ancients in valour.

29. *Quarum rerum nulla est satietas? Divitiarum.* — Of what things is there no satiety? Of Riches?

30. *Est finitimus oratori poëta.* — A poet is nearly related to an orator.

Hither are referred nouns compounded of the preposition *con* : ³¹

Huic conjux Sichæus erat.

Some of these adjectives which signify likeness, are joined also to a genitive case : ³²

Communis common, *alienus* strange, *immunis* free, are joined to a genitive, or a dative case, and also to an ablative with a preposition : ³³

Uxores habent communes — fratres cum fratribus.

Natus born, *commodus* convenient, *incommodus* inconvenient, *utilis* useful, *inutilis* useless, *vehemens* earnest, *aptus* fit ; with many others, are joined also sometimes to an accusative case with a preposition : ³⁴

Ad majorum navium multitudinem idonei portus.

Naves ad navigandum inutiles.

Ad lacessendum hostem alienum esse tempus arbitratus.

Adjectives ending in *bilis* derived from verbs, when taken passively, as also participles made adjectives ending in *dus*, require a dative case : ³⁵

Genus intractabile bello.

Neque has occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponendas judicabat.

III. — THE ACCUSATIVE CASE AFTER THE ADJECTIVE.

THE measure of quantity is put after adjectives in the accusative, the ablative, and the genitive case : ³⁶

An accusative case is sometimes put after adjectives and participles, where the preposition *secundum* seems to be understood : ³⁷

Lachrymis oculos suffusa nitentes.

31. *Contubernalis, commilito, &c.* — A comrade, a fellow-soldier, &c.

32. *Domini similis es.* — You are like your master.

33. *Mors omnibus est communis.* — Death is common to all.

34. *Natus ad gloriam.* — Born for glory.

35. *O mihi post nullos Juli memorande sodales !* — O Julius, worthy to be mentioned by me after none of my acquaintance !

36. *Turris centum pedes alta.* — A tower a hundred feet high.

37. *Os humerosque Deo similis.* — Like a god as to his aspect and his shoulders.

IV. — THE ABLATIVE CASE AFTER THE ADJECTIVE.

ADJECTIVES which relate to *plenty*, or *want*, require sometimes an ablative, sometimes a genitive case : ³⁸

Dives opum, studiisque asperrima belli.

Omnibus exhaustos jam casibus, omnium egenos.

Donis opulentum et numine Divæ.

Adjectives and substantives govern an ablative case signifying the *cause*, and the *form*, or the *manner* of a thing : ³⁹

Insignem pietate virum.

Lupæ fulvo nutricis tegmine latus.

Auri cæcus amore.

Tum silvis scena coruscis

Desuper, horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbrâ.

Dignus worthy, *indignus* unworthy, *præditus* endued, *captus* disabled, *contentus* content, *extorris* banished, *fretus* relying upon, *liber* free, and adjectives signifying *price*, require an ablative case : ⁴⁰

Some of these admit sometimes a genitive case : ⁴¹

Comparatives, when they may be explained by *quam* (than), admit an ablative case : ⁴²

Dicto citius, i. e. quam dictum.

Quo justior alter

Nec pietate fuit, nec bello major et armis.

Tanto by so much, *quanto* by how much, *hoc* by this, *eo* by that, and *quo* by which, with some others which signify the measure of excess ; also *ætate* by age, *natu* by birth, are often joined to comparatives and superlatives : ⁴³

Hæc erant etiam angustiora castra.

Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia.

Note. — It is hoped that this Example of *excess* will not be thought an *Irishism* altogether. The Rule should be worded — “ the measure of excess or defect.”

38. *Expers fraudis.* — Void of deceit.

39. *Trojanus origine Cæsar.* — Cæsar, a Trojan by origin.

40. *Dignus es odio.* — You are worthy of hatred.

41. *Magnum indignus avorum.* — Unworthy of great ancestors.

42. *Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.* — Silver is of less value than gold, gold than virtue.

43. *Quod plus habent, eò plus cupiunt.* — The more they have, the more they desire.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PRONOUNS.

MEI of me, **tui** of thee, **sui** of himself, **nostri** of us, **vestri** of you, the genitive cases of their primitives, are used when a *person* is signified : ⁴³

Magno suū cum periculo.

MEUS mine, **TUUS** thine, **SUUS** his own, **NOSTER** ours, **VESTER** yours, are used when *action*, or the *possession* of a thing is signified : ⁴⁴

Tuus, O regina, quid optes Explorare labor.

Urbem quam statuo vestra est.

These pronouns possessive take after them these genitive cases ; **IPSIUS** of himself, **SOLIUS** of him alone, **UNIUS** of one, **DUORUM** of two, **TRIUM** of three, &c., **OMNIUM** of all, **PLURIMUM** of more, **PAUCORUM** of few, **CUJUSQUE** of every one ; and also the genitive cases of participles ; which are referred to the primitive word understood : ⁴⁵

Note. — This elegant peculiarity necessarily follows, from the distinction marked in the two preceding Rules : for if a substantive, instead of a pronoun, had denoted the agent or possessor, it would itself have appeared in the genitive case — as, *Dixi Ciceronis unius operā rempublicam esse salvam.* It is not quite so correct here as in Rule 14, to say that they are referred to the primitive *pronoun* understood, as the pronoun could not be used with propriety in the *genitive* case.

SUI of himself, and **SUUS** his own, are reciprocals ; that is, they always have reference to that which went before as principal in the sentence : ⁴⁶

Cæsar huic mandat ut ad se quam primum revertatur.

Principes undique convenēre, et se civitatesque suas Cæsari commendârunt.

Note. — By the *principal* word, is intended that which is the subject of the *independent* verb, — any change of person in the dependent clauses being thrown out of consideration.

43. *Languet desiderio tui.* — She languishes for want of you.

44. *Favet desiderio tuo.* — She favours your desire.

45. *Dixi meū unius operā rempublicam esse salvam.* — I affirmed that the State was preserved by my single service.

46. *Magnopere Petrus rogat, ne se deseras.* — Peter earnestly begs that you would not forsake him.

These pronouns demonstrative, *hic*, *iste*, *ille*, are distinguished thus: *hic* points to the nearest to me; *iste* to him who is by you; *ille* to him who is distant from both of us:

When *hic* and *ille* are referred to two things or persons placed before; *hic* is generally referred to the latter, *ille* to the former: 47

Hunc (Comium) illi (hostes) comprehenderant. — [Book iv. ch. 27.]

THE CONSTRUCTION OF VERBS.

I. — THE NOMINATIVE CASE AFTER THE VERB.

VERBS substantive; as *sum* I am, *fio* I am made, *existo* I am: verbs passive of calling; as *nominor*, *nuncupor* I am named, *appellor*, *vocor* I am called, *dicor* I am said, and the like to them; as *videor* I am seen, *habeor* I am accounted, *existimor* I am thought; have the same cases after as before them: 48

Sum pius Æneas — famâ super æthera notus.

Flumen quod appellatur Tamesis.

Disciplina in Britannia reperta esse existimatur.

Likewise all verbs admit after them an adjective, which agrees with the nominative case of the verb, in case, gender, and number: 49

Amisiss Troilus armis, —

Fertur equis, curruque hæret resupinus inani.

47. *Quocunque aspicias, nihil est, nisi pontus et æër;*
Nubibus hic tumidus, fluctibus ille minax: —

Wherever you look there is nothing but sea and sky: the latter swelling with clouds, the former threatening with waves.

48. *Natura beatiss Omnibus esse dedit.* — Nature has granted to all to be happy.
 49. *Pii orant taciti.* — Pious men pray in silence.

II.— THE GENITIVE CASE AFTER THE VERB.

SUM requires a genitive case as often as it signifies *possession, duty, sign, or that which pertains to any thing*: ⁵⁰

Non opis est nostræ.

These nominative cases are excepted, *meum* mine, *tuum* thine, *suum* his, *nostrum* our, *vestrum* your, *humanum* human, *belluinum* brutal, and the like: ⁵¹

Note.—This again refers to the same distinction of *primitive* and *possessive* pronouns, (Rules 43 and 44,) which cannot be substituted indifferently one for the other. With regard to the adjectives *humanum*, &c., there is nothing peculiar in those here specified; as any other adjectives might be used in like manner, and “*Hominis est irasci*” is equally admissible with *humanum est*: the former being the very word understood with *adolescentis*, in the subjoined Example of the preceding Rule.

Verbs of *accusing, of condemning, of warning, of acquitting, and the like*, require a genitive case, which signifies the charge: ⁵²

This genitive case is sometimes changed into an ablative, either with, or without a preposition: ⁵³

Note.—It may be said that verbs of *accusing, &c. always govern an ablative case, either expressed or understood, as crimine, nomine, &c.*: the genitive being merely an elliptical form, and dependent on the word suppressed. This notion is supported also by the next rule, respecting the exclusive use of the ablative of certain adjectives.

Uterque both, *nullus* none, *alter* the other, *neuter* neither of the two, *alius* another, *ambo* both, and the superlative degree, are joined to verbs of that kind only in the ablative case: ⁵⁴

50. *Adolescentis est majores natu revereri.*—It is a young man's (duty) to revere his elders.

51. *Humanum est irasci.*—It is a human (frailty) to be angry.

52. *Sceleris condemnat generum suum.*—He condemns his son-in-law of wickedness.

53. *Putavi eâ de re te esse admonendum.*—I thought you ought to be admonished of that matter.

54. *Accusas furti, an stupri? Utroque, (or De utroque).*—Do you accuse him of theft or adultery? Of both.

Satago to be busy about a thing, *misereor* and *miseresco* to pity, require a genitive case : 55

Reminiscor to remember, *obliviſcor* to forget, *memini* to remember, *recordor* to call to mind, admit a genitive case, or an accusative : 56

Nostrosque hujus meminisse minores.

Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit.

Potior to gain or enjoy, is joined either to a genitive case or to an ablative : 57

Egressi optatâ potiuntur Troes arenâ.

III. — THE DATIVE CASE AFTER THE VERB.

ALL verbs govern a dative case of that thing whereto any thing is *acquired*, or wherefrom any thing is *taken away* : 58

Quale manus addunt ebori decus.

Ac primum silici scintillam excudit Achates.

Verbs of various sorts belong to this rule.

1. In the first place, verbs signifying *advantage* or *disadvantage* govern a dative case : 59

Literis confisi, minùs memoriæ student.

Interdicit Cassivelauno ne Mandubratio noceat.

Of these *juvo* to help, *lædo* to hurt, *delecto* to delight, and some other verbs require an accusative case : 60

55. *Miserere animæ non digna ferentis.* — Pity a soul suffering (ills) undeserved.

56. *Proprium est stultitiæ aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum.* — It is the property of folly to discern other men's faults, to forget its own.

57. *Romani signorum et armorum potiti sunt.* — The Romans gained the standards and the arms.

58. *Quis te mihi casus ademit.* — What mischance hath taken thee from me ?

59. *Non potes mihi commodare, nec incommodare.* — You can neither advantage, nor disadvantage me.

60. *Fessum quies plurimum juvat.* — Rest very much delights a wearied man.

2. Verbs of *comparing* govern a dative case : 61

Impar congressus Achilli.

Note.—As *participles* govern the same cases as their *verbs*, (Rule 125,) they may fairly be adduced as Examples of the construction of verbs.

But sometimes an ablative case with the preposition *cum* ; sometimes an accusative case with the prepositions *ad* or *inter* : 62

Numerum cum navibus æquat.

3. Verbs of *giving* and of *restoring* govern a dative case : 63

Genti nomen dedit.

Neque iis petentibus jus redditur.

4. Verbs of *promising* and *paying* govern a dative case : 64

Nos, tua progenies, cæli quibus annuis arcem.

Cæsar, quid vectigalis populo Romano Britannia penderet constituit.

5. Verbs of *commanding* and of *telling* govern a dative case : 65

Cum domus Assaraci victis dominabitur Argis.

Interdicit atque imperat Cassivelauno.

Regique hæc dicite vestro.

Qui in statione erant Cæsari renuntiaverunt.

Except *rego* to rule, *guberno* to govern, which verbs have an accusative case; *tempero* and *moderor* to moderate, which have sometimes a dative case, sometimes an accusative : 66

Mars bella regit.

Ille regit dictis animos — Et temperat æquor.

61. *Sic parvis componere magna solebam.* — Thus I was wont to compare great things to small.

62. *Si ad eum comparatur, nihil est.* — If he is compared to him, he is nothing.

63. *Fortuna multis dat nimis, satis nulli.* — Fortune gives too much to many, enough to no one.

64. *Æs alienum mihi numeravit.* — He paid to me the debt.

65. *Imperat, aut servit, collecta pecunia cuique.* — Money gathered up commands or serves every one.

66. *Hic moderatur equos, qui non moderabitur iræ.* — He governs his horses, who will not govern his anger.

6. Verbs of *trusting* govern a dative case : 67.

Ausus et afflictis melius confidere rebus.

Se barbaris committere non auderet.

7. Verbs of *complying with* and of *opposing* govern a dative case : 68

Eorum judiciis decretisque parent.

8. Verbs of *threatening* and of *being angry* govern a dative case : 69

9. *Sum* with its compounds, except *possum*, governs a dative case : 70

Sunt hic etiam sua præmia laudi.

Hoc unum Cæsari defuit.

His omnibus Druidibus præest unus.

Illi rebus divinis intersunt.

Verbs compounded with these adverbs *bene* well, *satis* enough, *malè* ill; and with these prepositions, *præ*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, *inter*, for the most part govern a dative case : 71

Hunc toti bello imperioque præfecerant.

Alii hostibus appropinquârunt.

Audetque viris concurrere virgo.

Haud ignara mali miseris succurrere disco.

Neque has occupationes Britannæ anteponendas judicabat.

Vel quæ tardis mora noctibus obstet.

Incute vim ventis.

Huic cum reliquis civitatibus continentia bella intercesserant.

67. *Vacuis committere venis Nil nisi lene decet.* — It is well to commit to empty veins nothing but what is soft.

68. *Ignavis precibus fortuna repugnat.* — Fortune resists idle prayers.

69. *Utrique mortem est minitatus.* — He threatened death to both.

70. *Mihi nec obest, nec prodest.* — It neither hurts nor profits me.

71. *Dii tibi benefaciant !* — May the gods bless thee !

Not a few of these sometimes change the dative into another case : 72

Dies natales sic observant, ut noctem dies subsequatur.

Est, for *habeo* to have, governs a dative case : 73

Sunt mihi bis septem Nymphæ.

Rex erat Æneas nobis.

Suppetit it sufficeth, is similar to this : 74

Sum, with many others, admits a double dative case : 75

Magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur.

Cæsar omnem ex castris equitatum suis auxilio misit.

Sometimes this dative case *tibi*, or *sibi*, or also *mihi*, is added for the sake of elegance : 76

IV.—THE ACCUSATIVE CASE AFTER THE VERB.

VERBS transitive of what kind soever, whether active, or deponent, or common, require an accusative case : 77

Milites misit, ut eos, qui fugerant, persequerentur.

Musa, mihi causas memora.

Verbs neuter have an accusative case of a *cognate* signification : 78

There are some verbs which have an accusative case by a figure : 79

Nec vox hominem sonat.

72. *Præstat ingenio alius alium.* — One excels another in genius.

73. *Est mihi namque domi pater, est injusta noverca.* — For I have a father at home, I have an unjust stepmother.

74. *Pauper enim non est cui rerum suppetit usus.* — For he is not a poor man who has a sufficiency.

75. *Exitio est avidis mare nautis.* — The sea is the destruction of greedy sailors.

76. *Suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo.* — I stab this man with his own sword.

77. *Inprimis venerare Deos.* — In the first place worship the gods.

78. *Duram servit servitutem.* — He serves a hard servitude.

79. Example above.

Verbs of *asking*, of *teaching*, of *clothing*, of *concealing*, commonly govern two accusative cases : ⁸⁰

Verbs of this sort have after them an accusative case also in the passive voice ; ⁸¹

Nouns appellative are commonly added with a preposition to verbs which denote motion : ⁸²

Interea ad templum non æquæ Palladis ibant.

Menapii omnes se in silvas abdiderant.

Note.—By nouns *appellative* are meant nouns *common*, in contradistinction to *proper* names; which latter are used after verbs of motion *without* a preposition, (see Rule 115). Sometimes, however, appellative nouns are used in the accusative *without* a preposition, as *Devenire locos*: and *vice versâ*, proper nouns, *with* a preposition, as *Ilum in Italiam portans*.—*Tendimus in Latium*.

V.—THE ABLATIVE CASE AFTER THE VERB.

EVERY verb admits an ablative case signifying the *instrument*, or the *cause*, or the *manner* of an action : ⁸³

Vinclis et carcere frænat.

Crebris micat ignibus æther.

Eâ celeritate atque impetu milites ierunt.

Note.—Thus the rule for these *verbs* corresponds with that for *adjectives* of similar signification (39): which analogy obtains also in some other cases.

A noun of *price* is put after some verbs in the ablative case : ⁸⁴

Exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles.

80. *Tu modo posce Deos veniam.*—Do thou but ask pardon of the gods.

81. *Posceris exta bovis.*—You are required the entrails of a heifer,

82. Example above.

83. *Hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis.*—These endeavour to defend themselves with darts, those with stones.

84. *Multorum sanguine ac vulneribus ea Pœnis victoria stetit.*—That victory cost the Carthaginians the blood and wounds of many.

Vili at a low rate, *paulo* for little, *minimo* for very little, *magno* for much, *nimio* for too much, *plurimo* for very much, *dimidio* for half, *duplo* for double, are often put by themselves, the word *pretio* (price) being understood : ⁸⁵

These genitive cases put without substantives are excepted ; *tanti* for so much, *quanti* for how much, *pluris* for more, *minoris* for less, *tantidem* for just so much, *quantivis*, *quantilibet*, for as much as you please, *quanticunque* for how much soever : ⁸⁶

Flocci of a lock of wool, *nauci* of a nutshell, *nihili* of nothing, *pili* of a hair, *assis* of a penny, *hujus* of this, *teruncii* of a farthing, are added properly to verbs of estimating : ⁸⁷

Verbs of *abounding*, of *filling*, of *loading*, and their contraries, are joined to an ablative case : ⁸⁸

Quorum membra vivis hominibus complent.

Naves quæ forte paratæ Corripiunt, onerantque auro.

Some of which verbs sometimes govern a genitive case : ⁸⁹

Implentur veteris Bacchi, pinguisque farina.

Fungor to discharge, *fruor* to enjoy, *utor* to use, *vescor* to live upon, *dignor* to think oneself worthy, *muto* to change, *communico* to communicate, *supersedeo* to pass by, are joined to an ablative case : ⁹⁰

Ære utuntur importato.

Si vescitur aurâ Æthereâ.

Haud equidem tali me dignor honore.

85. *Vili venit triticum.*—Wheat is sold at a low rate.

86. *Tanti eris altis quanti tibi fueris.*—You will be so much estimated by others as you are by yourself.

87. *Ego illum flocci pendo.*—I value him at a rush.

88. *Te hoc crimine expedi.*—Clear yourself of this charge.

89. *Quasi tu hujus indigeas patris.*—As if you had need of this father.

90. *Justitiæ fungatur officiis.*—Let him discharge the duties of justice.

Mereor to deserve, qualified by these adverbs, *benè* well, *malè* ill, *meliùs*, *pejùs*, *optimè*, *pessimè*, is joined to an ablative case, with the preposition *de* : 91

Certain verbs of *receiving*, of *being distant*, and of *taking away*, sometimes are joined to a dative case : 92

Note.—This rule varies little from the former *general* rule (58) for the dative case after the verb.

An ablative case taken absolutely is added to any verbs : 93

Matre Deà monstrante viam.

Exiguâ parte ætatis reliquâ.

Note.—The ablative *absolute* can hardly be said to be added to verbs ; as it forms an *independent* clause in the sentence,—having no grammatical relation to any other member.

An ablative case of the part affected, and in poetry an accusative is added to some verbs : 94

Spem vultu simulat.

Expleri mentem nequit.

Note.—This rule in the case of verbs corresponds to that respecting adjectives and participles (37) where the preposition *secundum* was said to be understood.

Some of these verbs are used also with a genitive case : 95

VERBS PASSIVE.

An ablative case of the *agent* is commonly added to verbs passive, with the preposition *à*, or *ab*, going before ; though sometimes a dative case is used : 96

Supplicatio à senatu decreta est.

Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur.

91. *De me nunquam benè meritus est.*—He never deserved well of me.

92. *Eripe te moræ.*—Snatch yourself from delay.

93. *Me duce tutus eris.*—I being your guide, you will be safe.

94. *Ægrotat animo magis quam corpore.*—He is sick in mind more than in body.

95. *Absurdè facis, qui angas te animi.*—You act absurdly, who vex yourself in mind.

96. *Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis.*—He is praised by these, he is blamed by those.

The other cases continue in verbs *passive*, which belonged to them as *actives* : 97

Vapulo to be beaten, *veneo* to be sold, *liceo* to be prized, *exulo* to be banished, *fio* to be made, being neuter passives, have a passive construction : 98

VERBS OF THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

Verbs of the Infinitive Mood are put after some verbs, participles, and adjectives; and also, in poetry, after substantives : 99

Agros colere cœperunt.

Toris jussi discumbere pictis.

Famulæ quibus ordine longo Cura penum struere.

Verbs of the infinitive mood are sometimes put alone by the figure ellipsis : 100

GERUNDS AND SUPINES.

GERUNDS and *supines* govern the cases of their own verbs : 101

GERUNDS.

GERUNDS in *di* have the same construction with genitive cases, and depend as well on certain substantives, as on adjectives : 102

Veniendi poscere causas.

97. *Dedoceberis à me istos mores.*— You shall be untaught those manners by me.

98. *Cur à convivantibus exulat philosophia?*— Why is philosophy banished by convivial parties?

99. *Tempus abire tibi.*— It is time for you to depart.

100. *Hinc spargere voces In vulgum ambiguas.*— From this time (he began) to scatter abroad ambiguous rumours.

101. *Efferor studio patres vestros videndi.*— I am transported with desire of seeing your fathers.

102. *Æneas, celsû in puppi, jam certus eundi.*— Æneas on the lofty stern, already resolved upon going.

Gerunds in *do* have the same construction with ablative cases; and also gerunds in *dum* with accusative cases : 103

Diligentiam in perdiscendo remittunt.

Naves ad navigandum inutiles.

Ardescitque tuendo.

When necessity is signified, gerunds in *dum* are used without a preposition, the verb *est* being added : 104

Militibus de navibus desiliendum erat.

Note.—It seems probable that the *Gerund* and the *Participle in dus* were originally perfectly *identical*; the transition to their subsequent distinction being easy and natural. In the example — *Locus ad agendum amplissimus*, the form might once have been — *ad agendam causam* — “a place most ample for a cause to be pleaded:” then dropping the superfluous specific word, as usual, to generalize the phrase, it would be put in the neuter gender — *ad agendum* “for (any thing) to be pleaded.” In course of time, the single form became so frequent, as to seem an independent word, and was at length sometimes used to govern its substantive instead of agree with it; though even at last the more common form is their agreement.

The objection that verbs *neuter* have *gerunds*, but have no *passive participle*, may be thus answered. — Taking *venio* for instance, it is granted there is no word *venior* in use; but there is used impersonally *venitur*, *ventum est*, *veniendum est* (sc. à me), which is quite sufficient for the argument: and so of any other neuter verb. It is true that gerunds of verbs neuter are never (as they term it in the next rule) changed into nouns adjective, so as to agree with a substantive; but then it is for this good reason, that these verbs being *intransitive* never *have* a substantive (to govern in the accusative case) — and therefore can be only used *impersonally* in the passive voice.

In fact, this identity appears to be unconsciously admitted by grammarians, when they call this form a *gerund* — *Orandum est*, “it is to be prayed” (impersonally); and (Rule 126) call this a *participle* — *Restat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus est*.

Gerunds are also changed into nouns adjective : 105

Prædæ ac belli inferendi causâ.

Cæsar navium parandarum causâ moratur.

103. *Scribendi ratio conjuncta cum loquendo est.* — The method of writing is connected with speaking.

104. *Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.* — It is to be prayed, that he may have a sound mind in a sound body.

105. *Ad accusandos homines duci præmio.* — To be induced by a bribe to accuse men.

SUPINES.

THE Supine in *um* signifies *actively*, and follows a verb, or a participle, signifying motion to a place: ¹⁰⁶

Legione unâ frumentatum missâ.

Note.—Considering the *Supines* as *verbal substantives* of the fourth declension, the active supine will come regularly in the accusative case after verbs of motion, like *domum* and others, (according to Rule 116).—And the passive supine, in the ablative case after adjectives (according to Rule 89).

This active supine [to adopt the phraseology of the Rule] is frequently joined with the infinitive passive of the verb *eo* to *go*, (used impersonally, *itur*) to express the sense of the future infinitive passive of the verb transitive: as, *Constat captivos ab hostibus occisum iri*, (i. e. according to Rule 124, *Constat hostes ire occisum captivos*), “It is evident that the captives will be slain by the enemy,” (that is, “that the enemy are going to slay the captives:”) this being precisely the same form that we use in English, French, &c.

The supine in *u* signifies *passively*, and follows nouns adjective: ¹⁰⁷

Miserabile visu.

Optimum factu esse duxerunt.

NOUNS OF TIME AND PLACE.

I.—TIME.

NOUNS which signify a part of time are put more commonly in the ablative case: ¹⁰⁸

Eâdem nocte accidit.

Tertiâ ferè vigiliâ solvit.

106. *Spectatum veniunt.*—They come to see.

107. *Quod factu fœdum est idem est et dictu turpe.*—That which is unseemly to be done is also indecent to be spoken.

108. *Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.*—No mortal is wise at all hours.

But nouns which signify the duration of time, are put commonly in the accusative case : ¹⁰⁹

Nonnulli annos vicens in disciplinâ permanent.

Also prepositions are used with both cases : ¹¹⁰

Quid in annos singulos vectigalis penderet.

Multasque per annos Errabant.

II.—THE SPACE OF A PLACE.

THE space of a place is put in the accusative case, and sometimes in the ablative : ¹¹¹

Ventis mariq̄ omnia vecti.

Ita omnis insula est in circuitu vicies centena millia passuum.

Naves quæ ex eo loco millibus passuum octo tenebantur.

Note.—The use of the accusative and ablative in nouns of *place* seems to depend on much the same distinction as in nouns of *time*; the ablative being used when a *point* of distance—the accusative when a *line* of extension—is intended to be marked.

III.—THE NAMES OF PLACES.

EVERY verb admits a genitive case of the name of a city or town in which any thing is done, provided it be of the first or second declension, and of the singular number : ¹¹²

These genitive cases, *humi* on the ground, *domi* at home, *militiæ*, *belli*, in war, follow the form of proper names : ¹¹³

Note.—The genitive *humi* in some instances follows the form of proper names; but the word is also used in the same case, when a proper name would have assumed a different form; as, *Septem ingentia victor Corpora fundit humi.*

But if the name of a city or town should be of the plural number only, or of the third declension, it is put in the ablative case : ¹¹⁴

109. *Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos.*—Here then kings shall reign for full three hundred years.

110. *Per tres annos studui.*—I studied for three years.

111. *Jam mille passus processeram.*—I had now advanced a mile.

112. *Quid Romæ faciam?*—What shall I do at Rome?

113. *Unda semper militiæ et domi fuimus.*—We were always together in war and at home.

114. *Thebis nutritus an Argis.*—Brought up at Thebes or at Argos.

The name of a place is commonly put after verbs signifying motion *to* a place, in the accusative case, without a preposition : 115

Atque equidem memini Teucrum Sidona venire.

Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit.

After this manner we use *domus* home, and *rus* the country : 116

Eos domum remisit.

The name of a place is commonly put after verbs signifying motion *from* a place in the ablative case without a preposition : 117

Nos Trojâ antiquâ diversa per æquora vecti.

VERBS IMPERSONAL.

VERBS impersonal have not a nominative case : 118

De Republica, nisi per concilium, loqui non conceditur.

Note — This has been before exemplified under Rule 8.

These impersonals, *interest*, *refert* it concerns, are joined to any genitive cases, besides these ablatives feminine, *med, tud, sud, nostrâ, vestrâ, and ejûd* : 119

Note. — This difference of case in the possessive pronouns arises from the same peculiarity noticed under Rule 51. The construction of the verbs *interest* and *refert* with a genitive requires the ablative of *res*, or *causa*, to be understood; and the same word "*re*" being supplied with the possessive pronouns, they agree therewith in case, whereas a substantive would be thereby governed in the genitive.

115. *Concessi Cantabrigiam ad capiendum ingenii cultum.* — I went to Cambridge to cultivate my mind.

116. *Ego rus ibo.* — I shall go into the country.

117. *Nisi antè Româ profectus esses.* — If you had not gone from Rome before.

118. *Juvat ire sub umbras.* — It is pleasant to go under the shade.

119. *Interest magistratûs tueri bonos.* — It concerns the magistrate to defend the good.

Also these genitive cases are added, *tanti, quanti, magni, parvi, quanticunque, tantidem* : ¹²⁰

Verbs impersonal put *acquisitively* require a dative case : but those verbs which are put *transitively*, an accusative : ¹²¹

Note.—Perhaps this distinction of terms, *acquisitively* and *transitively*, is not very clear without further illustration. The more general rule would be—that verbs *impersonal* require that case after them, which the same verbs would require, if used *personally*. Thus the accusative after *juvat* may be referred to Rule 60 ; and the dative after *benefit*, to Rule 71 : the form of the example below, being merely a variation of the phrase, *Deus nobis benefacit*, (according to Rule 124.) So also the verbs in the following Rule require the same form, when used *personally*, as, *Hujus lateris alter angulus ad meridiem spectat*.

But the preposition *ad* is peculiarly added to these verbs, *attinet* it belongs, *pertinet* it pertains, *spectat* it concerns : ¹²²

An accusative case with a genitive is put after these verbs impersonal, *pœnit* it repents, *tædet* it wearies, *miseret*, *miserescit* it pities, *pudet* it shames, *piget* it grieves : ¹²³

A verb impersonal of the passive voice may be taken elegantly for each person of both numbers ; that is, by consideration of an oblique case added to it : ¹²⁴

Pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter.

Stratoque super discumbitur ostro.

120. *Tanti refert honesta agere.*—Of so much concern it is to act honestly.

121. *A Deo nobis benefit.*—Good is done for us by the Deity.

122. *Me vis dicere quod ad te attinet?*—Do you wish me to speak what belongs to you ?

123. *Senectutis eum suæ non pœniteret.*—He would not be oppressed with his old age.

124. *Quid agitur? Statur* (sc. à me).—What are you doing? I am standing still.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPLES.

PARTICIPLES govern the cases of the verbs from which they are derived : ¹²⁵

*Imperium Dido Tyriâ regit urbe profecta,
Germanum fugiens. (Vide rr. 117 & 77.)*

Subsidio confisi equites. (V. r. 67.)

A dative case is sometimes added to participles of the passive voice, especially if they end in *dus* : ¹²⁶

Nulla tuarum audita mihi, neque visa sororum.

Note — The latter clause is almost a repetition of Rule 85.

Participles when they become nouns, require a genitive case : ¹²⁷

Nimborumque facis, tempestatumque potentem.

Tum Cererem — Expediunt fessi rerum.

Exosus hating, *perosus* utterly hating, *pertæsus* weary of, signifying *actively*, require an accusative case : ¹²⁸

Exosus hated, *perosus* thoroughly hated, signifying *passively*, are read with a dative case : ¹²⁹

Natus, *prognatus* born, *satus* sprung, *cretus* descended, *creatus* produced, *ortus* risen, *editus* brought

125. *Duplices tendens ad sidera palmas.* — Stretching both hands towards heaven.

126. *Restat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus est.* — Chremes remains, who is to be prevailed upon by me.

127. *Alieni appetens, sui profusus.* — Greedy of another's, lavish of his own.

128. *Pertæsus ignaviam suam.* — Weary of his own idleness.

129. *Germani Romanis perosi sunt.* — The Germans are thoroughly hated by the Romans.

forth, require an ablative case; and often with a preposition : 130

Nate Deâ !

Maiâ genitum demittit ab alto.

Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos prædicant.

Seque ortum antiquâ Teucrorum à stirpe volebat.

Quibus orti ex civitatibus.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

EN and *ecce*, adverbs of *showing*, are commonly joined to a nominative case; more rarely to an accusative : 131

En Priamus !

En and *ecce*, adverbs of *upbraiding*, are joined to an accusative case only : 132

Certain adverbs of *place*, *time*, and *quantity*, admit a genitive case:

1. Of Place : as *ubi* where, *nusquam* no where, &c. 133

2. Of Time : as *nunc* now, *tunc* then, *interea* meanwhile, &c. 134

Postridiè ejus diei.

3. Of Quantity : as *parum* little, *satis* enough, &c. 135

Neque multàm ætatis superesset.

130. *Sate sanguine Divûm !*—O thou who art sprung from the blood of the gods!

131. *En quatuor aras !*—Behold four altars!

132. *En animum et mentem !*—See his mind and disposition!

133. *Nusquam loci invenitur.*—He is no where found.

134. *Nihil tunc temporis amplius quàm flere poteram.*—At that time I could do nothing more than weep.

135. *Satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum.*—Sufficient eloquence, (but) little wisdom.

Some adverbs admit the case of the nouns from which they are derived : 136 .

Hoc sibi satis opportunè Cæsar accidisse arbitratus.

Inferior pars insulæ, quæ est propiâs solis occasum.

These adverbs of diversity, *aliter*, *secus*, otherwise ; and these two, *ante* before, *post* after, are often joined to an ablative case : 137

Naves paulo infrâ delatæ sunt.

Eò minus veritus navibus.

Note.— This rule for the use of *Adverbs* nearly corresponds to Rule 43, for the use of *Adjectives*. It might be applied to more adverbs than those here specified, (as appears from the above examples) : as also to *Verbs* and *Prepositions* involving the idea of a *comparative* : as, *Quum capite solo ex aquâ exstarent.* — *Paulo post mediam noctem.*

Instar like, and *ergo* for the sake of, being taken as adverbs, have a genitive case after them : 138

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

CONJUNCTIONS copulative and disjunctive couple similar cases, moods, and tenses : 139

Europâ atque Asiâ pulsus.

Aut portum tenet, aut pleno subit æstia velo.

Note.— The phrase “disjunctive conjunction” seems almost a solecism : but admitting “conjunction” as the *general* term for these particles, perhaps it would be difficult to find a proper epithet distinguishing that *species*, which really *disconnects* in *matter*, though not in *form*, the several members of a sentence.

136. *Sibi inutiliter vivit.* — He lives unprofitably to himself.

137. *Longo post tempore venit.* — She came a long time after.

138. *Instar montis equum*—*Ædificant.*—They build a horse as large as a mountain.

139. *Socrates docuit Xenophontem et Platonem.*—Socrates taught Xenophon and Plato.

Unless the reason of a different construction requires it should be otherwise : 140

*Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros,
Exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles.*

Note.—That is—unless the *sense* of the passage, as in this example ; or a particular *law of Syntax*, as in the example below (which must be referred to Rules 112 and 114), requires a variation.

The conjunction *quam* than, is often understood after *amplius* more, *plus* more, and *minus* less : 141

Noctem non amplius unam.

WITH what Moods of Verbs certain Adverbs and Conjunctions are employed.

Ne, an, num, whether, when put doubtfully or indefinitely, are joined to a subjunctive mood : 142

*Qui teneant (nam inculta videt), hominesne, seræne,
Querere constituit.*

Dum for *dummodo*, so that, and for *quousque* until, requires a subjunctive mood : 143

Dum conderet urbem.

Note.—When *dum* signifies “whilst,” it governs the indicative ; as, *Dum res stetit Iliæ regno.*

Qui, signifying the cause, requires a subjunctive mood : 144

*Haud (credo) invisus cælestibus auris
Vitales carpis, Tyriam qui adveneris urbem.*

Note.—The use of *qui* with the subjunctive mood is very extensive, and includes many elegancies of composition. These various uses, however, could not be clearly classed and exemplified, without a longer detail than would be consistent with the pretensions of this elementary work.

140. *Vixi Romæ et Venetiis.*—I lived at Rome and at Venice.

141. *Nunquam nix minus quatuor pedes alta jacuit.*—The snow never lay less than four feet deep.

142. *Vise num redierit.*—Go see whether he be returned.

143. *Dum prosim tibi.*—So that I may be useful to you.

144. *Stultus es qui huic credas.*—You are a fool for believing this man.

Ut for *postquam* after that, *sicut* as, and *quomodo* how, is joined to an indicative mood : but when it signifies *quanquam* although, *utpote* for as much as, or the *final cause*, — to a subjunctive mood : 145

Ut primum lux alma data est.

Ut reduces illi ludunt stridentibus alis.

Ut quæ celerem motum haberent.

Labieno in continente relicto, ut portus tueretur.

Lastly, all words put *indefinitely*, such as these, *quis* who, *quantus* how great, *quotus* how many, &c. require a subjunctive mood : 146

Inscia Dido—Insidat quantus miseræ Deus.

Dum quæ fortuna sit urbi, Miratur.

Note.— This is a very important rule, as it involves the main distinction between the subjunctive and the indicative mood: the subjunctive being used to express an action, not in its *actual* predicament, but with reference to the *ideas* of the person, who is the subject of the independent verb preceding it in the sentence. When there exists no dependence of this kind on a previous verb, the same words do not, require a subjunctive mood ; as, *Qualis in Eurotæ ripis, aut per juga Cynthi, Exercet Diana choros.* So also in a *direct* question, the indicative is used, as, *Vir bonus est quis?* whereas in the expression of an *indirect* question of similar import, the subjunctive is employed ; as, *Quasisti quinam essent philosophi:* which, by the way, it may be noted, is the chief difference in the use of the pronouns *quis* and *quisnam*, and other words of like relation.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS.

A PREPOSITION understood sometimes occasions an ablative case to be added : 147

Plebs penè servorum habetur loco.

Celsû sedet Æolus arce.

145. *Ut omnia contingant quæ volo, levare non possum.*—Though all things should happen which I would, I cannot be relieved.

146. *Cui scribam video.*—I see to whom I am writing.

147. *Habeo te loco parentis, i. e. in loco.*—I esteem you in the place of a parent.

A preposition in composition sometimes governs the same case which it governed also out of composition : 148

Detrudunt naves scopulo.

Plures paucos circumstebant.

Verbs compounded with *à, ab, ad, con, de, è, ex, in*, sometimes elegantly repeat the same prepositions, with their case, out of composition : 149

Per temonem percurrere, et in jugo insistere consueverunt,

Note. — Very frequently, however, the preposition is changed ; as, *Suos ex agris deducere cæperunt.*

In for *erga* towards, *contra* against, *ad* to, and *supra* above, requires an accusative case : 150

Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam.

In hostes aquilam ferre cæpit.

Viri in uxores vitæ necisque habent potestatem.

Sub, when it relates to *time*, is commonly joined to an accusative case : 151

Sub noctem cura recursat.

Super for *ultra* beyond, is put with an accusative case ; for *de* concerning, with an ablative : 152

Multa super Priamo rogicans, super Hectore multa.

Tenus, as far as, is joined to an ablative case both in the singular number and the plural : 153

Summo tenus attigit ore.

But to a genitive in the plural only : 154

148. *Prætereo te insalutatum.* — I pass by you unsaluted.

149. *Abstinerunt à vino.* — They abstained from wine.

150. *In commoda publica peccem.* — I should offend against the public good.

151. *Sub idem tempus.* — About the same time.

152. *Super et Garamantas et Indos.* — Beyond the Africans and Indians.

153. *Pectoribus tenus.* — Up to the breasts.

154. *Crurum tenus.* — As far as the legs.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF INTERJECTIONS.

INTERJECTIONS are often put without a case : 155

O, in exclamations, is joined to a nominative case, an accusative, and a vocative : 156

O (quam te memorem) Virgo!

Heu and *proh*, alas! are joined sometimes to a nominative case, sometimes to an accusative; and also occasionally to a vocative : 157

Hei and *væ*, alas! are joined to a dative case : 158

155. *Spem gregis, Ah! silice in nudâ connixa reliquit.*—Having yeaned, she left the hope of the flock, alas! on the bare flint stone.
156. *O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona nôrint, Agricolas!*—O too fortunate husbandmen, if they knew their own blessings!
157. *Proh Deûm atque hominum fidem!*—Alas! for the faith of gods and men.
158. *Væ misero mihi! quantâ de spe decidi!*—Ah wretched me! from how great hope am I fallen?

THE END.

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INFLECTIONS OF SUBSTANTIVES,

ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

SINGULAR NUMBER.

	2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<i>Nom.</i>	r, us*	a	um	(Var.)	us	es
<i>Gen.</i>	i	æ	i	is	ûs	ei
<i>Dat.</i>	o	æ	o	i	ui	ei
<i>Acc.</i>	um	am	um	em †	um	em
<i>Abl.</i>	o	â	o	i, e	u	e

PLURAL NUMBER.

<i>Nom.</i>	i	æ	a	es, a	us	es
<i>Gen.</i>	orum	arum	orum	um	uum	erum
<i>Dat.</i>	is	is	is	ibus	ibus	ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	os	as	a	es, a	us	es
<i>Abl.</i>	is	is	is	ibus	ibus	ibus

* The Vocative changes *us* into *e*, and *ius* into *i*. All other Vocatives are like their Nominatives.

† The Accusative *Neuter* is like its Nominative, and in the plural both cases end in *a*.

PERSONAL TERMINATION OF THE VERB.

		1.	2.	3.
ACTIVE.	<i>Sing.</i>	(o)	s,	t
	<i>Plur.</i>	mus,	tis,	nt
	<i>Sing.</i>	i,	isti,	it
	<i>Plur.</i>	imus,	istis,	erunt or ère
PASSIVE.	<i>Sing.</i>	r,	ris or re,	tur
	<i>Plur.</i>	mur,	mini,	ntur

The *Passive Perfect* is formed by *sum, es, est, &c.* with the *Participle* in *tus*.

II

A
M
R
A
E

Pres
I do
Am-o,
Mon-e
Reg-o
Aud-i
Sum,
I am

Pres
I may
Am-er
Mon-e
Reg-a
Aud-i
Sim, s
I may

IMPERATIVE
MOOD.

Am-a
Mon-e
Reg-e
Aud-i

INFLECTIONS OF THE VERB.

IMPERFECT STATE,
LOVE, &c.

PERFECT STATE,
LOVED, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Am-āre,	to love	Am-avisse,	to have loved
Mon-ēre,	to advise	Mon-uisse,	to have advised
Reg-ere,	to rule	Rex-isse,	to have ruled
Aud-īre,	to hear	Aud-ivisse,	to have heard
Esse,	to be	Fuisse,	to have been

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>to &c.</i>	<i>I did &c.</i>	<i>I shall &c.</i>	<i>I have &c.</i>	<i>I had &c.</i>	<i>I shall have &c.</i>
o, as	ābam	ābo, is	avi	averam	avero
-eo, es	ēbam	ēbo, is	ui	ueram	uero
-o, is	ēbam	am, es	i	eram	ero
-io, is	iēbam	iam, ies	ivi	iveram	ivero
Es	Eram	Ero, is	Fui	Fueram	Fuero
<i>am</i>	<i>I was</i>	<i>I shall be</i>	<i>I have been</i>	<i>I had been</i>	<i>I shall have been.</i>

POTENTIAL AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>
<i>may &c.</i>	<i>I might &c.</i>	<i>I may have &c.</i>	<i>I might have &c.</i>
-em, es	ārem	averim	avissem
-eam, eas	ērem	uerim	uissem
-am, as	erem	erim	issem
-iam, ias	īrem	iverim	ivissem
-is	Essem or Forem	Fuerim	Fuissem
<i>may be</i>	<i>I might be</i>	<i>I may have been</i>	<i>I might have been</i>

ACTIVE **ACTIVE PARTICIPLES.** **PASSIVE PARTICIPLES.**
10D.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Pres. & Past.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
n-a	ans	atūrus	ātus	andus
on-e	ens	itūrus	itus	endus
g-e	ens	tūrus	tus	endus
id-i	iens	itūrus	itus	iendus

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